

# ANIMADVERSIONS

On a Pretended

## ACCOUNT

OF

## DANMARK.

*I think it very pertinent to take notice, that  
in Danmark there are no Seditions,  
Mutinies, or Libels against the Govern-  
ment.* Acc. of Denmark, p. 246.

L O N D O N.

Printed for Tho. Bennet, at  
the Half Moon in St. Paul's  
Church-yard, 1694.

ANIMADVERSIONS

Go & forward

ACCOUNT



LONDON

Printed for J. D. B. at  
the Half Moon in St. Pauls  
Church-yard, 1694.



not let your Name to, and let the  
Account of a Country, to conside-  
re as a Duty, be put forth

**TO**  
**Mr. M**

**SIR,**

**Y**O U have born so great a  
Character in the World, and  
have a Reputation so uni-  
versal; that I cannot but think  
those People, who have Fathered  
upon you the Account of Dan-  
mark, lately printed, have done  
it only with a design to injure  
you; for certainly a man of such  
settled Principles as you are, of  
thoughts so sedate and composed,  
would never expose any thing to  
the publick View, which you would

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## The Preface.

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not set your Name to, and let the Account of a Country, so considerable as Denmark, be put forth without so much as any mention of the Licenser or Printer, like a common Pamphlet or Lampoon. Monsieur Sorbierre put his Name to a scandalous Description of England, though he relates several passages altogether as inconsiderable and ridiculous, as that the Describer of Denmark tells us, p 95. That being a great Lover of Green Geese, he could get none of the Country People; till a superstitious Old Woman told him, she had four at his Service, imagining that otherwise the Kite would have them; or rather otherwise being an Old Woman full of Bow-els (as Hostesses usually are) being

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## The Preface.

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being afraid that the Gentleman should lose his Longing.

Besides, Sir, what Man of Sense can think, that a Gentleman of your Parts would write so tedious a Preface, that has so little Relation to the Description Pretended, would spend three or four Pages to perswade the World that Liberty is easy, and Health is valuable, things that were granted by the Authors Great-Grand-Mother; would fling away four or five Pages more to inform the World, that thinking men may improve themselves by Conversation and Travel. Whereas if that Author, instead of his important Scraps of Latin, as *Divisos orbe Britannos. Res est Ridicula & nimis Jocosa,*

A 3 Catull.

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The Preface.

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Catull. *had given us these two Verses of Horace.*

Dic mihi Musa virum, captae  
[post tempora Trojae.  
Qui mores hominum multo-  
[rum vidit & Urbes.

*We should have framed a greater Idea of that Advantage from Homer's Character of Ulysses, and perhaps have found, that he improved as much by visiting the Monster Polypheme, as any of this Authors Disciples may do, whom he would send for Maxims as far as China and Japan, and to search for such Regulations of Government as are fit for Modles to the most civiliz'd Europeans, amongst the Man-eaters and savage Americans;*  
*who*

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## The Preface.

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who being great Philosophers, must  
in pursuance of this Authors advice,  
become very excellent Tutors. Fur-  
ther, Sir, I am not of opinion, that you  
would have our two Universities  
to reform their Statutes, and di-  
rect their Studies according to  
some new Methods of Modern  
Learning; for as their Habits are  
the same, which they wore in  
Harry the Eighth's time, and yet  
are still very decent and becoming,  
so their old Philosophy, has like-  
wise its peculiar uses; we see by  
experience, that such as neglect and  
despise the Disputations of the  
Schools, who laugh at the dark  
Terms and Subtilties of Aristotle,  
and his Nice Commentators;  
when they once come to writing,  
find the Want of their Logick;  
(for that and Grammar generally  
revenge themselves upon their Ad-  
versaries)

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## The Preface.

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*versaries*) they trifle instead of arguing, their Method is confused, and when they should urge any single point, they run from one thing to another; and their discourse is as lax and undigested, as the Preface of that Author we are treating of.

Neither, Sir, can I imagine, that you would have the Nobility and Gentry of any Country, commit the Education of their Children to Philosophers, and not to Priests; and by the former have moral Virtues preached up to them, such as Fortitude, Temperance, and Contempt of Death: their Instructors using pious Cheats, as *Elysian Fields*, &c. and by those Methods even deceiving their Hearers into Greatness; these Philosophers thus excelling the Managers of  
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## The Preface.

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our Modern Education. For I suppose, Sir, you are sensible of the great Benefits that Youth receive, by being bred up under grave and religious Clergy-men; for though Tully's Offices be a very good Book, yet the Bible, in my Opinion, is a better. Besides Morality, which Youth ought to be instructed in, they are likewise to be taught how to be good Christians, and there is to my Knowledge an eminent School in this Nation, where the Youth are not trained up, not only to the understanding of Words and Languages, (though at the same time those are taught there with the greatest Accuracy) where they are kept in a sense of Duty and Obedience to their Superiors, by a certainty of future Punishments to them that transgress, and everlasting Happiness to such

as

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## The Preface.

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*as do well; where they are constantly call'd upon to give a sensible and rational Account of their Faith, I mean that contained in the Catechism, Homilies, and Thirty nine Articles of the Church of England; where there is no day passes without their Reading a considerable portion of the Holy Scriptures in the Original Languages: And a better Foundation is laid for a Greatness of Mind, and Contempt of Death from the Example of our Blessed Saviour, than can be framed from any pattern amongst the Grecian and Roman Heroes. However it comes to pass, the Author, among all the Roman Heroes, has unfortunately pitch'd upon Brutus, as the true Pattern and Model of exact Virtue: And yet in relation to the Death of Cæsar, all circumstances consider'd,*



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## The Preface.

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consider'd, a Youth that is bred up to a sence of Gratitude, Honour, or Common Justice, will look upon him as ungrateful, and a base Assassinate; and will necessarily despise him, when he sees him deserting that Virtue which he pretended to admire; and in a sullen despair exclaiming against it, as an empty Name. A very fine Model indeed for a Man of Quality, and which must affect him much more when he shall find the Practices of Persons of the like stamp in this particular founded upon Reason, Justice and Truth, and unanimously approved of by most of the succeeding Wise men which the World has produced. I should be glad to see a List of those Wise men, who were of his Opinion, that I may be satisfied, whether our Author has done Justice

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## The Preface.

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*stice to Ravalliac, and some other Heroes of this latter Age; and that our Authors own Name (if his Courage be equal to his Inclination) may be added to it upon occasion.*

Moreover, Sir, there are several Observations and political Maxims throughout the whole Preface, which favor very much of a Commonwealth, and would not well become any Person that has had the Honour to serve Their Majesties, or that heartily consult their Real Interest, or the Glory of the English Nation. For in the first place he says, if we look backwards, It is a true Reflection, that our late Kings half undid us, and bred us up narrow-spirited so long, till the World had almost overlook'd us, and we seldom were permitted to cast an Eye farther than

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## The Preface.

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than France or Holland. If Peace, Ease and Plenty could be said to undo us, we were indeed undone; and then as for our Ignorance of the Affairs of other Nations, we must necessarily be in a most profound one, when we had our Ministers at Cologne, and afterwards at Nimeguen, when the King of England's Mediation was accepted by all the Princes then in War, and the Pretensions of the most considerable States in Europe left to his Majesties Arbitration. But it seems at present we are in a better condition, and the Preface, to our comfort, tells us, that we make a greater figure in the World than formerly, and have a right to intermeddle in the Affairs of Europe. And here a true Englishman may think, that something has been said to the Honour of his  
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## The Preface.

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Country: When alas, if he reads but the next Page ( for the Author cannot write consistently two Pages together ) he will find, that we do not live up to our Post, and maintain our Character, that we are insulted on our own Coast, our Trade endanger'd, and in Apprehension every Year of an Invasion and a French Conquest. Not in such dismal Apprehensions neither, Sir! for as our ancient Yeomantry and Commonalty could draw the Long Bow, and handle the Brown Bill, so their Sons will charge a Musket, or draw a Sword in defence of the publick Liberty, and the Right of Their Majesties, against any Commonwealth's men or Foreigners that shall dare to invade them. The Author seems to have inserted these Passages to show himself

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## The Preface.

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himself impartial, and to let the Danes see, that they have no great reason to complain of ill Usage, since he is as scurrilous upon his own Countrymen.

In the second place to come to some other of his Observations, it may very possibly be proved in contradiction to what he has advanced, that the *Jus Divinum* of Kings and Princes was a Notion in the Northern Parts of the World, long before these later Ages of Slavery; that is, before Milton ever wrote, or England suffer'd under the Tyranny of a Commonwealth; even Passive Obedience, however unintelligible to this Author, as stated by Reverend and Learned Divines, though it should still be maintained by them under their present Majesties, would be more suitable to Sovereign Authority,

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## The Preface.

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erty, and the Welfare of these Nations, than any Doctrins since coined: For the Ecclesiasticks, established by the Laws of this Realm, are so far from having an Interest separate from, and opposite to the Publick, as our Author would insinuate, that no Persons have defended the true Constitution of the English Government, with greater Temper and Hazards. Now the Constitution of England, as set forth by them is, that the King's Prerogative be kept sacred; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have their Authority and Honours supported; that the Privileges, as well as Properties of the Commons, be inviolably preserv'd: When any of these have been encroached upon by the other, the English Clergy have in all Ages made a vigorous stand, and the

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## The Preface.

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*the publick Liberty has been so dear to them, that many of them have sacrific'd their own Freedom to it.*

*Sir, I shall not trouble you much longer, only tell you, that a principal Reason why we should not take this Book to be yours, is a Remark which may be found in Authors that treat concerning Ambassadors (viz.) that he ought to be no Detractor or Speaker ill of any King or State, but more especially of him or them with whom he remains. The Reasons are plain, because Detraction is beneath the Honour of the Prince whose Character he justains; and then such actions would make Ambassadors from such a Prince, be treated for the future, rather as Spies and Enemies, than as men whose Persons are to be held sacred.*

*a*

*We*

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## The Preface.

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*We are of Opinion, that nothing could make you swerve from this Rule; and that no Provocation could force you to it. However, there are two things that happen'd in Danmark, which to another man might give some small occasion, and are as follow. It seems an Envoy there, who had been above three Years in the Danish Court, where at first he was very welcome, became at last to be very disagreeable, by boldly pretending to some Privileges, that by the Custom of the Country are denied to every body. There is throughout all Scaland a double Road, one is common to all People, the other called the King's Road, is reserved to his Majesty of Danmark and Attendants; this is shut up with several Gates, and has great Ditches on both sides of it :*  
The



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*The Envoy travelling one day to Helsingor, was resolved to pass this way in his Chariot, and accordingly did so, after he had broke down the Gates; which Action as it would have been a great Misdemeanor in any Dane, so it was resented by the Court as a Rudeness in a Foreigner.*

*At another time this same Envoy went to the Isle of Amack, near Copenhagen, where abundance of Hares are kept for the King of Denmark's Game, and that with so much care, that any man is severely punishable who presumes to kill one of them, unless in the King's Company; however this Gentleman was resolved to have a Course; but in his way thither was accosted by one of the King's Huntsmen, who desired him to send his Dogs back,*

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## The Preface.

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otherwise he was in Duty obliged to shoot them. Instead of any Reply to this, one of the Envoy's Footmen cut the Keeper over the Head with his Sword: The Man all bloody as he was, went presently to Count Revenklaw, great Master of the Game, and made his Complaint to him. These Actions being represented to the King, his Majesty was extreamly offended at them, and showed it by the cold Reception the Envoy afterwards met with at Court; who was likewise given to understand, that he was not very welcome there. Upon this pretending business into Flanders, he retired thither without any Audience of Leave, and from thence went home, where his Master would have had him return, and perform that Ceremony; but he rather

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## The Preface.

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ther chose to lose the Presents given upon those occasions, than visit a Court again that had been so justly offended with him: And yet pretended to be angry, because he had not this usual Present for Envoys, which his own Rudeness and Absence deprived him of.

Even these things could scarce ever sour a Gentlemans temper, so far as to make him bespatter a whole Country, as the Author of the Account of Denmark has done; to conceal several things that would have been for the Credit of that Nation; to set Truth in such a Light, as to appear quite different from it self in the Relation, and to advance a great many particulars in which he may be plainly contradicted.

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## The Preface.

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*I would not, Sir, believe any thing like this of you, and therefore shall proceed with the more freedom in examining the Book it self.*

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The

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## Errata Typographica.

PAGE 1. line 7. for *scituation* read *situation*, and so in p. 15, &c. p. 4. l. 11. after *Blegind* add *and*. p. 5. l. 7. for *his* r. *this*. p. 9. l. 7. for *Denmark* r. *Danmark*. p. 11. l. 17. for *Kjersfeminde* r. *Kjersfeminde*. p. 20. l. 7. for *Frederickberg* r. *Fredericksborg*. p. 21. l. 5. for *Guidenlew* r. *Guldenlew*. p. 24. l. ult. for *outhwark* r. *Southwark*. p. 34. l. 19. for *Stifts-Amt* r. *Stifts Amtmand*. p. 35. l. 14. for *Gior* r. *Gloe*. l. 24. for *Stifts-Amts* r. *Stifts Amtmand*. p. 36. l. 10. for *Stifts-Amts* r. *Stifts Amtmand*. p. 43. l. 21. for *recuit* r. *recruit*. p. 44. l. 21. for *Clausten* r. *Claussion*. p. 46. l. 1. for *Tonsborg* r. *Tonsberg*. l. 3. for *Zarwick* r. *Larwick*. l. 8. for *Writers* r. *Writer*. p. 59. l. 18. for *tell* r. *tells*. p. 64. l. 23. for *we* r. *he*. p. 83. l. 7. for *Nauson* r. *Nanfon*. p. 86. l. 2. for *Seftled* r. *Sebested*. l. 5. for *Nauson* r. *Nanfon*. l. 13. for *Nanfon* r. *Nanfon*. p. 90. l. 23. for *Hospitaliay* r. *Hospitality*. p. 119. l. 17. for *confumate* r. *consummate*. p. 131. l. 12. for *persue* r. *pursue*. p. 148. l. 18. for *Emperor* r. *Emperors*. p. 150. l. 15. for *Naxkew* r. *Nakskow*. p. 156. l. 27. for *Hederig* r. *Hedewig*. p. 158. l. 9. 10. for *Daneburg* r. *Danebroge*. p. 164. l. 5. for *Rakeburg* r. *Rarzeburg*. p. 171. l. 16. for *iu* r. *in*. p. 173. l. 21. for *Tousson* r. *Tausson*. p. 186. l. 11. for *Claudius*, *Lyfcander* r. *Claudius Lyfcander*. l. 18. for *Paxous* r. *Parvus*. p. 190. l. 27. for *Eroticam* r. *Eroticum*.

A N I.

# ANIMADVERSIONS

On the Pretended  
Account of *DANMARK*  
In the Year 1692.

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## C H A P. I.

*Of the Territories belonging to the King  
of Denmark, and their Scituation.*

**D***Anmark* has always had a particular Interest with *England*: Our very Ancestors came originally from one of its Provinces; it has once been our Master, and we are now govern'd by Princes, whose Great-grand mother was a Daughter of it; nor can there be any dearer Pledge of the *Danish* Affection to us, than that the only Brother to its King resides amongst us, and has made us happy in a Young Prince, who promises

B

mises one day to equal the great Families from which he is descended.

Whilst 7000 Danes are fighting for us in their Majesties Service, it is very ungenerous in the Author of the *Account* to reflect upon them; who if he must have been malicious, should rather have chosen an Enemies Country for the subject of his Satyr.

If we consider the frequent Applications that have been made, both by the *Confederates*, and the *French King*, to have the King of *Danmark* declare in their favour, we shall be apt to look upon him as a Prince that is very considerable, and not agree with this Author, pag. 2, who tells us *that if he were put in ballance with the King of Portugal, he would be found lighter.* This is a Comparison no reasonable man would be guilty of making, for the Armies, Navy, and Strength of the former, will certainly very much overpoise the latter; And then *Danmark* lies so, as to be able to make use of these advantages, either to the offending of its Enemies, or relief of its Friends; and



and though *Portugal* has a good *East-India Trade*, yet the Commodities of *Danmark* and *Norway*, especially those that relate to Shipping, make its Trade necessary to *Portugal* it self, and most other Countries in *Europe*.

Besides, the Kingdom of *Danmark* with all its Provinces is very large, insomuch that the first words of this Authors Book are, p. 1. *that if we consider the extent of the King of Denmark's Dominions, he may with justice be reckon'd amongst the greatest Princes of Europe.* For though *Schone, Hal-land* and *Blegind*, by Treaty remain to the *Swedes*, yet I cannot allow this Author what he says pag. 3. that they were the best Provinces belonging to *Danmark*. Nor do I really think that he has a sufficient knowledge, which Provinces are the most considerable; for he seems only to have been in *Copenhagen* and thereabouts; the reason is, because what he speaks as to the nature and constitution of *Danmark*, in relation to the fertility of the Country, or the common life of the People, can in no man-

ner be applied to any other part, but to *Sealand* only, where *Copenhagen* stands, and is not above a fourth part of *Danmark*. Now this Island lying under the disadvantages of a particular Law, is not in so good a condition as the other Provinces, though that, and a great deal of *Jutland*, is still better than either *Halland* or *Blegind*; though *Schone* be a fine Province, yet does no way excel *Funen*, as well as other parts of *Danmark*. However this Author says, p. 3. that these three Provinces are still looked upon by the Danes with a very envious Eye; and for this reason 'tis reported, that the Windows of *Croneborg* Castle, whose Prospect lay towards *Schone*, were walled up, that so hateful an Object might not cause continual Heart-burnings. Very well, Sir, Pray did your own Knowledge, or Experience confirm this to be a truth? (p. 2.) or did some of your sensible grave Persons, p. 2. impose this silly story upon you? For when you was at *Croneborg*, you might have found, that some Windows were indeed walled up for the Advantage of the

the Fortrefs, but not to hinder the fight of *Schone*; the Situation of *Croneborg* being fuch, that now thefe Windows are clofe, yet *Schone* muft be feen from the Apartments of both the other fides; fo that to make his fuggeltion true, all the Rooms muft be quite darkned; and then, Sir, it would be a fit place in which you might employ your fancy and invention in framing more fuch ftories. Nay, this Fable is fo ridiculous, that if the King of *Danmark* fhould avoid the pretended *Heart burnings*, occafioned by feeing *Schone*, p.3. he muft not only forbear coming to *Croneborg*, but alfo leave *Copenhagen*, and that fide of *Sealand* oppofite to *Schone*, and muft alfo chufe his Residence in *Jutland*, or fome other remote place, where he could be free from that hateful Object.

Though indeed, were *Danmark* as he represents it, p.4. (comprehending all its Iflands) *no bigger than two thirds of Ireland*; the lofs of a Province or two would be of a very tender concern to it. But, Sir, where

People have any Knowledge of Geography, and understand how to measure a Map, they will find that *Danmark*, as it now remains, has much more ground than there is in all *Ireland*. It is indeed a needless trouble that I have given my self to confute this Remark in the Authors fourth Page, because his first hath already contradicted it *to my hand*.

Poor *Norway* falls next under his Censure, p. 4. as having a very dangerous and unhospitable Shore; we must look for nothing there but Wrecks; for when the Night, or a Storm, overtakes poor Mariners, the *deep Sea* and *high Rocks*, never fail to accomplish their Ruine. And this dismal Relation may be very true, for any thing this Author knows to the contrary. The Coast of *Norway* is indeed high and rocky, but all along the same there are Ports very near to one another, so that with a very little knowledge of that Sea, you may every where find a Harbour behind the Rocks, and Shelter from the greatest Storms: And any Sea-man, who is acquainted

quainted with that Voyage will tell you, that he would ten times rather venture amongst the Rocks of *Norway* in a Storm, than the Sands of *England*: The reason is, because he may there find shelter in every place, but here are not so many entrances between the Sands. What he says, *that there is no Anchorage for Ships*, p. 4. is another proof of his exact information; for in several places there is Anchorage half a League and more into the Sea: And where there is no such before the Land, there is, (as has been mention'd) a safe entrance between the Rocks to anchor there.

However the Author may have streightned the King of *Danmark* as to his Dominions in *Europe*, yet he has given him a prodigious Fort in the *East Indies*, which he calls *Tranquebar*; p. 6. and this is another instance of his extraordinary Accuracy; for if it be a Fort, 'tis of a great many Miles extent. The Coast indeed upon which the *Danes* have built, is by the *Indians* called *Tranquebar*, but the Fort itself has never had any other name than *Daneborg*. B 4 But

But to come to a general character of the King of *Danmark's* Dominions, according to the Account, p. 6. *they all lye under this great inconveniency, that they are mightily disjoyned from each other, and that to this principally the Conquests which the Swedes have gain'd upon them may be ascribed.*

First, The *Danish* Provinces are not so mightily separated, as this Gentleman would persuade us; since a *Sound* of 4, 5, or 7 Leagues is the greatest distance between any of them; only *Norway* indeed is further off, but then it can maintain and defend it self.

Secondly, This pretended inconvenience is a real advantage, especially against the Incurfions of any foreign Enemy: And this truth was demonstrated in the famous War with *Sweden*; for had not the signal disposition of Providence frozen up the *Belt*, to that degree as was never remembered before, nor happen'd since, the *Swedes* could not have besieged the Capital City of that Kingdom; for the Streams which divide the Provinces of *Danmark*, afford them this  
secu-

security, that so long as the Royal Navy is safe, *Copenhagen*, which is the main strength of that Country, can fear nothing.

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## CHAP. II.

*Of Denmark in particular, and the Island of Sealand.*

**B**UT to what end have we labour'd hitherto, in the foregoing Chapter? Let the Country be never so large, if at the same time it be barren, the extent of it signifies little. *Sealand* is that unhappy Province, whose Fertility cannot be commended by the Author, it having no Bread Corn (p. 8.) except Rye, which he owns to be in good quantity. I hitherto thought that when a Field was sown with Grain, if the Crop answer'd the utmost expectation of its owner, the Field might be commended for its fertility; and if upon the Authors arrival, he did not find Wheat got ready on purpose for him, it was because Rye Bread,  
being

being more acceptable to the *Danish* Nation, and agreeing better with their health and constitution, the Farmer hoped to make a better Market of his Rye amongst his Countrymen, than he should do of Wheat, to fatten *Green Geese* or *cram Capons* for his worship.

And indeed, we shall find as little reason, for his being disgusted at the air of the Country, which he says *is but indifferent*, p. 8. *especially in and near Copenhagen, occasion'd by frequent Fogs, and its low Scituation.* Any body who has been in *Sealand*, must allow the air to be very good; *Copenhagen* has only the inconvenience which all populous Cities are subject to, in not having it quite so clear as in the Country; though the wholesomeness of it appears by the healthiness of the Inhabitants: And as to *Fogs* (which they are seldom troubled with) no man ought to complain of them, who may very probably have lived in *Dublin*.

He is just to the Country for six Lines, in telling us *the face of the Land*



*Land is pleasant, &c. p. 9. and that there is a most excellent Port belonging to Copenhagen ; but he presently comes to himself and says, they have no other Ports in the Kingdom ; nor indeed much occasion in Sealand, since they have no Commodities to ship from them.*

Notwithstanding this Gentleman's Intelligence, there are very good Sea-ports throughout all *Danmark*, of which I shall mention the following only, each of them capable of harbouring Vessels of 200 Tun or more ; in *Sealand* ; *Corsoer*, *Callundborg*, *Holbeck*, *Wordingborg*, &c. In *Funen* ; *Nyborg*, *Affens*, *Kierfeminde*, &c. In *Jutland* ; *Aalborg*, *Aarhus*, *Horsens*, *Rinkjoberg*, &c. In *Falster*, *Laland*, &c. *Nakskov*, *Nykjoberg*, &c. too many here to enumerate. And then from *Sealand* there is a considerable quantity of Corn sent every year to *Norway*, and the last year but one, viz. 1692, abundance likewise was carried to *Holland* ; the reason why there may not be so much exported at present, as has been heretofore, is because, contrary to what he affirms,

p. 10.

p. 10. *That the number of the Inhabitants are not encreased, The Inhabitants of Copenhagen are twice as many as they were 20 years ago.*

Corn indeed would be much scarcer, if the Kings Game were so arbitrary as he pretends, p. 9. to make them; and those *sacred things might range the Fields, and no man dare to touch them.* The Countrymen I'll assure you, Sir, are not obliged to you for the Law you have newly made them; since they have in *Danmark* hitherto had an equal liberty, as in other Countries, to disturb their Entertainment.

Come we now to the business of their Eating, in which the *Reflector* seems to be extremely curious. *Some one Burgher of Copenhagen* has undoubtedly disoblged him with an ill Dinner, which was a wonder; for their way of Eating and Drinking is so far above Meanness, that it rather inclines to Luxury; three or four Dishes of several Meats, is but a common Dinner for the middle People, and generally their Supper equals it.

Nay,

Nay, the very Boors throughout all *Danimark* and *Norway*, will not be satisfied, if they have not their three Meals a day, and those commonly of warm Meat; so that when the Countryman in *England* is contented with his Bread and Cheese to Supper, the *Danish* and *Norish* Peasants must have their Pot on the fire, or else they will go to their *Feather-beds* (than which, our Author says, no man can have better, p. 88.) with great uneasiness. 'Tis true Meat and Fish when salted is more acceptable to the *Danes*, as well as other Northern People, and agrees better with their constitution; and it would be a hardship instead of a delicacy to them, to have so much fresh Meat as is customary in *England*. But was the Diet of the Burghers even as hard as he describes it, yet, I am credibly informed, that the Servants of a Publick Minister there (*who shall be nameless*) would have been very glad to partake of it, since their Masters house-keeping was so far from abounding, that they found too frequent occasions to complain openly.

And

And whereas the Author of the *Account* says, p. 10, 11. that *if the Inspectors of the English Markets should come to those of Copenhagen, they would find the Victuals had enough to be sent only to the Prisons*; those poor Servants would have been infinitely obliged, should they in pity have commanded an Officer to stop, and set his Basket down now and then at his Excellency's.

Their Peasants live as plentifully as in other Countries, they have good Flesh and salt Fish, white Meats, Roots, &c. but what signifies all this (according to our Author, p. 11.) since necessary *fresh Fish is wanting*? I could heartily condole their condition, if my Tenants in *Northampton* and *Leicestershire* would not take exception; for if they found me once so indulgent to the Peasants of another Nation, they would certainly expect a double barrel of *Colchester Oysters* by the next Carrier; and without a *Cods-head*, *Smelts* or *Turbet*, I might e'ne go to plow my self for *Hodge* and *Sawney*.

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But what is most admirable to me is, that there can be any thing fit to eat throughout all *Danmark*, since according to this Author's description, p. 11. it seems to be exempted from part of the common promise which God made to *Noah*, and Mankind, *that while the Earth remaineth, Seed-time and Harveſt, and Cold and Heat, and Summer and Winter, and Day and Night ſhall not ceaſe*, Gen. 8. 22. For he ſays, p. 11. *that at Copenhagen, and in all Denmark they never have Spring, and ſeldom Autumn*. This aſſertion could proceed only from ſuch a one, as in his preface he calls *a very Traveller, or at leaſt an ill natur'd and unthinking Perſon*, ſince ſo many People are able to confute him, as have ever lived there but a twelve-month. Then for thoſe three months of *June, July and Auguſt*, which he calls Summer, he has provided ſufficient Plagues for them; firſt *the interpoſition of thick vapours*, &c. p. 11. which upon examination, will be found to be only Clouds in his own underſtanding. Secondly, his plague  
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of Flies, of which he has *seen whole Bushels swept together in one Room*, p. 12. A Bushel Sir! (if of *Winchester* measure) will hold a great many Flies; and what makes this seem more incredible is, that *Domitian* the *Imperial Fly-killer*, though in *Italy*, (a very hot Country) when he had taken his half peck, thought he had had very plentiful game.

The City of *Copenhagen* does not more abound in Flies, than it is on the contrary wanting in Fish; for the Author, p. 12. *never knew a Sea Town of that consequence worse served with it*; the *Baltick* indeed is not so well stored with Fish, as some other Seas; but yet in *Copenhagen* there is Sea Fish, as Cod, Flounders, &c. brought from other places, and sold there very cheap; the reason why it is not still cheaper, by being brought thither as it might be in greater plenty, is because their fresh-water fish is in vast quantities, and as he says, p. 92. *makes full amends, there being the best Carp, Tench, Perch and Crawfish*, that are to be found any where.

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He now leads us to a Description of the City of *Copenhagen*, p. 12. for (it seems) when he has done that, he shall have little more to say of any other in the King of Denmark's Dominions, there being no other belonging to him, much better than our Town of *St. Albans*. Perhaps the Gentleman did not Travel much in the Country, and so speaks only as to his own Knowledge; but other People who have seen more, are of Opinion, and think that *Ribe*, *Aarhuus*, *Aalborg*, *Odense*, &c. besides several Cities in *Norway*, and other of the Kings Dominions, as *Bergen*, *Trundhiem*, *Christiania*, *Gluckstadt*, *Flensborg*, *Hadersleben*, &c. if they were allotted an Impartial Surveyor, would appear to be much better than our Town of *St. Albans*, which at present stands so fair in this Authors good graces.

But though *Copenhagen* is the best place belonging to the King of *Denmark*, Yet it is no Antient City, nor a very Large one, it comes nearest to *Bristol*, and increases in buildings daily. p. 12. *Copenhagen* was founded in the twelfth Century, Anno 1168. and as to its largeness

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largeness it may most properly be compared with *Dublin*, which is the second City in the King of England's Dominions. He is just to the Port of *Copenhagen*, in about a Page and an half, p. 13, 14. but it is, that he may find the greater faults with the other things that belong to it. The *Air* (he says) is bad, by reason of the stink of the Channels, which are cut through the City. p. 14. In the 8th Page he attributes the badness of the Air to the Fogs and low Scituation, but here to the Channels, which are indeed rather an Ornament and Convenience to it, than otherwise: Heretofore there might some small offence proceed from them, when they were in the nature of *Fleet-ditch*, in *London*: But now, by the Order of his present Majesty, they are cut quite through the City, the Sea going in on one side, and out at the other; and are so very large, that a stout Man of War may ride cross the City and round the Castle.

The Works of the Town, he says, are only of Earth and Sods, p. 14. So much the better; Stone Walls, we know, are of



of no great strength against Cannons: And when he tells us, *ib. These Works are in tolerable good repair*; he should in common justice have said something of the extraordinary good order they are kept in. *The Buildings* (as he describes them) *ib. are generally mean, being Cage-work*; not considering, that Cage-work is more in esteem there than Plaster, as being more convenient and durable, and contrived generally so as to appear very handsome; not but that there are abundance of very good Brick Houses, that are built by the Citizens, as well as others more magnificent belonging to the Nobility.

*As to the publick Buildings, King Christian the 4th did more than all the succeeding Princes,* (says our Author.) It is very strange, that King *Christian* should do more *than all his Successors put together*; p. 15. which *all* (after this bluster) if added together, will amount to but *two only*, the Father and Son; of which the Son has augmented the Beauty of the City very considerably. The great Objection against them all is, that they have *forgot, or delayed*.

*the building of a Pallace, the Kings House of Residence, being the worst in the world, p.15.* As for new Buildings, the present King is content with the Garden-house of *Rosenborgh*, and with the delicious Castle of *Friderickborg*, till his Affairs will permit him to finish a Pallace, that has been long designed to be built by the Sea side, near the Kings New Market. In the mean time the old Castle is acceptable enough to their Majesties, by reason of that affection which is naturally born to things that have been possist, and are left by several Ancestors; this Castle being venerable for its Antiquity, part of it having been the first House that was built in *Copenhagen*. Certainly this Pallace ought to be preserved, at least, to show the Citizens how much they are at present advanced, and to what height his Majesty has raised them; since Subjects now are not satisfied with such Buildings and Apartments, as have been, and are thought sufficient for the Royal Family and their Predecessors. This signal instance should have been brought by our Author, to prove the  
Pride

Pride of absolute Monarchs, and the Misery of the *Danish* Nation, viz. in his own words p. 15. *That several of the Noblemen, as his high Excellency Guddenlew, the Great Admiral Juel, with others, are infinitely better lodged than the whole Royal Family.*

Had the Author been resolved to do *Danmark* the least favor or justice, he might as well have spoken a little of the Curiosities that were in *Copenhagen*, as without reason, have spent his time in blaming its Air, Buildings and Fortifications. For certainly in *Copenhagen* a Traveller may find many things worth his observation; the *Change* is none of the worst; the *Arse-  
nal* one of the best in *Europe*; the *Canals* very fine; the *Round Steeple* of *Trinity Church*, built according to the directions of *Christian Longomontanus*, the Disciple of *Tycho Brake*, and Professor of *Mathematicks* in *Copenhagen*, is without question a most noble piece of Curiosity, the like is not to be found elsewhere; for a Coach and Horses may ascend to the top, and yet the height of it comes very near that of the Monu-

ment of *London*. This Steeple consists of Arches, and over the Church, which is all of Brick without any Timber, is the Library of the University as large as the Church. But as for the University of *Copenhagen* he never so much as takes any notice of it here. Politics and Satyr took up his time so much, that he had no leisure for the *Belles Letters*, or *gentiler Learning*, p. 255: so he gives us no Account of the Kings Library, nor of several others belonging to the University; which as they are very considerable for other things, so particularly for the preservation of the Antiquities of those Northern Nations: Nor of the admirable *Museum*, belonging to the King of *Danmark*, which is in the same Pallace with the Royal Library, full of all the most exquisite Rarities of Art and Nature; and which, after the learned *Olaus Wormius's* death, was so considerably augmented with his famous Closet, one of the best in the world, for the many curious Antiquities it contained, which he bequeathed to the King, and of which the Learned World has a printed account in a large Folio.

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He speaks nothing of the Beauty, Largeness and Magnificence of the Churches both within and without; nor of the extraordinary height of the two Steeples belonging to the Churches of the Virgin *Mary* and *St. Nicholas*; nor of the fine Organs, especially that of *St. Mary's Church*, lately made by a *Danish* Master; which for its prodigious largeness is scarcely to be parallell'd any where amongst the Protestants. Neither doth this curious Gentleman mention the *Kings New Market*, a very fine and large place, in the middle of which stands the *Kings Statue* on Horseback, very artificially cast in Lead; and is surrounded with the finest Palaces of the Town, as *Count Guldenlew's*, *Admiral Juels*, &c. But most of all this Authors negligence is to be admired, that he dares to speak a word of the great new work on *Christians-haven*; which is a new City by it self, lying on the Island of *Amack*, but joyn'd to *Copenhagen*. This new Work is a vast Fortification opposite to the Cittadel of *Copenhagen*, which is situated near the Custom-house, and Entrance of the Har-

bour ; so that on both sides these two Fortresses command both the Port and almost all the City round about, and render the Fortifications of the City itself so much the stronger, and in a manner impregnable. And in this new work of *Christians-haven*, two things are very considerable. First, that all the Ground contained in the Fort is, by incredible labour and industry, made out of the midst of the Water ; and then, that this Ground is of so considerable an extent, that a Town may be built upon it : And it is said, that his *Danish* Majesty hath appointed this to be the Dwelling-place of the *Jews* of *Copenhagen*.

By these instances, (which yet are not all that are worth a mans curiosity in *Copenhagen*) the impartial Reader may guess, how unjust the Author has been in his description of this antient and Royal City, and how far he may rely upon the rest of his Relations of these two Northern Kingdoms and annexed Provinces: Seeing when he pretends to describe *Copenhagen*, he mentions nothing of *Christians-haven* ; just as if he should speak of *London*, and forget *outhwart*.

C H A P.

# CHAP. III.

## Of the Sound.

**T**He Author says, p. 11. *The two Principal things in Sealand and indeed of all Denmark are the City of Copenhagen, and the passage of the Sound : Having done with the City He comes to this streight, which lyes between the firm land of Schone : and the Island of Sealand.*

The King of Denmark claims a Toll of all Ships that pass through it, except the Swedes, who are exempted from it by Treaty; yet this writer, according to the freedom which Men of his principle generally use with Crowned heads, pretends to question the King of Denmark's title, p. 21. and says it is *slightly grounded*.

I shall not enter upon matters of State, nor pretend to give a particular account of the Original Records that contain the Immemorial continuance, and Succession of Claims which the Kings of Denmark have made to this Sea, and right of Toll in it. The King

King, who pretends to, and enjoys this Toll, is able enough to give reasons for it, and to maintain his pretensions. However I cannot but remark, that there are several passages in this Chapter, which I cannot well Imagine to have fallen from the Pen of an *English* man: As where he says, *The Title to the Toll is precarious, p. 23. as founded upon a breach of Trust, it being at first only, to provide Lights for Securing the passage of Merchants through the Sound. That it is a kind of servile acknowledgment of the Kings Sovereignty of those Seas: p. 22. That the Title is not so firm as the Danes could wish for; not being masters of the Land on both sides, they may have the right, but not the Power to assert it. p. 17.* For an *English*-man knows that although our King is bound to protect all strangers that pass through his narrow Seas yet his Sovereignty does not arise from thence, but because of his Sovereignty, he is therefore bound to protect them: so the King of *Danmark* being Lord of the passage of the *Sound*, ought to provide for the safety of such as should Sail thorough it: His  
 Dominion,



Dominion, not being founded on that, but that being a necessary Consequence of his Dominion. In the second place, acknowledgment has always been reckoned by English men to become due, in Recompence of such Protection and Conveniences afforded; and therefore, our Kings demanded Contribution for the Ships that defended the Fishing of Foreigners. And where is the servility any more in paying a Toll to the King of *Danmark*, for passing his *Sound*, than in that acknowledgment which all Ships, according to the Law made by King *John* to maintain it, must make to those of the King of *England* by striking a Flag, when they sail through his narrow Seas, or in the paying Anchorage, or for the Lights to the *Trinity* house?

Thirdly, as to the Case between *Sweden* and *Danmark*, (though *Danmark* has no reason to imagine there will be such a Pretension from thence, or to fear it if there should,) it is the same with *France* and the *English*. For King *Edgar* and King *Knute*, who was as great a defender of the sovereignty, as  
any

any of our Princes, had their Dominions many Ages before any of their Successors laid claim to *France*. And the *French*, notwithstanding all their Power, have not pretended to the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, because they live upon one of the Coasts of them.

The Author would Insinuate further, that the *English* pay this Toll, through the Connivance of King James the 1st. in prejudice of his own Subjects, who favoured the Danes upon Account of his marriage to a Daughter of that Crown, p. 22. If King James favoured them upon his alliance to that Crown, our Author should, on the same account, if he had any manners, have done so too ; but setting aside this Reflection on the memory of King James, it is certain, the Kings of *England* have successively paid this Toll in the *Sound*, and have been so Wise and Just, not to encroach so far upon a sovereign head, as to prescribe him Laws what to do in such Seas, as are his unquestionable Dominions.

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In the other particulars, of the Account which he gives us concerning the Sound, he seems not to know what kind of passage it is, He says, p. 22. *It is very well known, that the passage of the Sound is not the only one to the Baltick Sea, there being two others called the greater and lesser Belts; and that of the greater Belt so commodious and large, that during the late Wars, the whole Dutch Fleet chose to pass through it, and continue in it for four or five months together: Whereas in truth the Sound is the only convenient one; the lesser Belt is unpassable for large Ships, and the greater is so full of Rocks and Sands, that nothing can be more dangerous. To be sure had the Dutch found it practicable to use this passage, which is so large that it cannot possibly be stopt with a fortress, they had done it long ago. It is very true the Dutch Fleet did continue there for four or five months together, but it was much against their will, for coming into it they were so endangered by Rocks, and Storms, that they were forced to make so very slow a motion, in order*  
to

to their escape with greater safety ; neither does the Author tell us what loss and damage they received, which indeed was very considerable.

In the same page we are likewise informed, *that the breadth of the Sound in the narrowest part is four English Miles over, and every where of a sufficient depth, so that the King of Danmark's Castles could not command the Channel, when he was master of both sides ; much less now he has but one.* This Gentleman is resolved never to measure right ; for if he had, he would have learnt that the Sound is but three *English Miles* broad, when it is truly measured ; besides had he asked any Skipper that usually passes that way, he would have found, that it is so far from being every where of a sufficient depth, that on the side of Sweden the water is so shallow, that it is impossible for a Ship to pass, unless it be within the reach of the Castle of Croneborg.

What he delivers in the next place, p. 23. *that the Spaniards may with as much right lay claim to the Streights of Gibraltar ; or, that the Swede who is now*  
*Master*

*Master of one of the Coasts of the Sound, demand another Toll of Ships, is altogether ridiculous. The solemn Treaties of Roschild and Lund, contain formal protestations against any pretensions to a Double Toll; and by them the King of Sweden hath been obliged to demolish the Castle and Fortifications of Helsingborg: Besides, it would be impossible for the Swede effectually to demand it at Helsingborg, since that Town is so scituated that no Ship is able to come within half a League of it. Neither is it easie for any one to imagin, how he will make out his comparison, between the Sound and the streights of Gibraltar; since the former being commanded by a strong Castle is very narrow, and passable only within the reach of Cannon-shot; whereas the latter is so broad, that several Ships may pass in the middle of it, without fear of Cannon from either side, and not commanded by any Castles belonging either to the Moors or Spaniards.*

*He concludes in a great huff, p. 26. that all other petty Princes and States pay this Toll without murmer, whilst we and  
the*

*the Hollanders do it, but the Danes must have a care lest we grow Angry. So it seems France and Poland, whose Ships pass this Sound, are petty Princes and States, and the Author may think he has Authority enough, to make a Crown'd Head stand in awe of him; but to show him the contrary, I shall proceed with my former freedom to consider, his next Chapter, though he himself should chance to grow Angry.*

#### CHAP. IV.

*Of the other Islands, and Jutland.*

**I**T would be tedious to the Reader to account all the contradictions that are to be met with, in the description of these Countries. I shall begin with Sealand, where he says, *there are few Meadows, and yet no want of good Hay; p. 8. that the air is but indifferent, and yet there are no colds: p. 8, 9. That the Cattle is lean. p. 10. because their feeding, when in the house,*

house, is partly Hay, and partly Brewers Grains and Roots, &c. p. 10. So having given an Account of the miserable state of Sealand, he proceeds to set forth that of the other Islands in this manner.

Funen has plenty of Corn, Hogs, Woods, &c. p. 27. and yet has nothing for the Merchants to export but a few Horses.

As it is certain and notorious, that abundance of Corn, Bacon, and other Commodities are sent from thence to Holland, Norway, and other places, so it is as certain likewise that these things must go to Holland or Norway from this Island by Land-carriage, unless the Author will give them leave to be exported. What does he think of the Apples, which yearly are the sole Lading of several Ships.

Their Cyder, and their Mead, (which is the best in the World) is likewise carry'd abroad; and more especially a sort of Wheat, call'd in Danish, *Boghuede*, in Latin, *Fagopyrus*, (of which the Danes make their so much talkt of Grout, that resembles the English Hasty-Pudding) which is in very great plenty throughout the whole Island. Now it cannot possibly enter into my head, that the people who

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have

have Corn, Bacon, Apples, Cyder, Mead, and *Boghuede* to be exported, should have only a few *Horses* to be exported.

The chief Town is *Odensee*, formerly a flourishing little City, but now fallen to decay, p. 27. It is not so flourishing now as when the King resided there, but it is in a very good condition still. He takes no notice of several other good Towns that are in the Island, as *Nyborg*, *Affens*, *Middelfart*, &c. which are all bigger than *St. Albans*; I suppose that he might make his Reader imagine that nothing but Villages were to be found in *Danmark*, except those few Towns he mentions.

This Island is oblig'd to him for declaring the true name of its *Stifts-Ampt*, or chief Governour, which is *Mr. Winterfelt*: whereas in *Laaland* and *Jutland* he is mistaken in the Names; and has given us none of those in *Sealand*, whither for want of Information, or other more prevailing Reasons, he can best inform his Reader.

*Laaland* has met with better quarter from this Author than other places, and is commended for its plenty of Corn; however he has forgot the



the great abundance of extraordinary good Pease which grow there, and for which it is famous. I hope it is no reflection upon *Copenhagen* that it is supply'd with *Wheat* from thence, p. 28. and it may the rather be excused, because the *Dutch*, in the midst of their Plenty and Liberty, come hither for it too. So *London* is at present supply'd from the *North*, as *Rome* heretofore from *Sicily* and *Egypt*. He is mistaken in the Governours name, which is Mr. *Gior*; and this small error is the more to be taken notice of, because he says he resided a long time in *England*, in a publick Character, and so probably his name might be the better known there.

Nor is he less mistaken in the name of another person, which if he were any ways inquisitive he might have known; for he places Monsieur *Edmund Scheel* among the *Stifts Ampts* of *Jutland*: this I suppose he does only to let his Country men see, that they need not go so far as *Danmark* to find out his errors: For Monsieur *Scheel*, a Person considerable for his Parts, Learning, and the Characters he has sustain'd at home, and

in Foreign Courts besides that of *England*, where he lately resided as Envoy Extraordinary; in that very Memorial he gave in to the King of *England* about this Authors account, has wrote his Christian name *Magnus*, as he doth without any abbreviation upon all occasions. After having named three *Stifts Ampts* in *Jutland*, an *&c.* comes in for the fourth. Which the Author upon the least inquiry, might have found to be Mr. *Mejercrone*, now the King of *Danmark*'s Envoy at the *French* Court. The four principal Governments which he has not mentioned, are called *Ribe*, *Aarhus*, *Wiborg*, and *Aalborg*.

It contradicts it self that *Jutland* wants good Sea-ports towards the Ocean, p. 30. and yet the *Hollanders* transport a great quantity of Cows and Oxen from thence; which makes it unnecessary to repeat the Sea-towns mentioned elsewhere, besides which there are several others by the Western Islands, *Silt*, *Lisser*, and *Romme*, near the Cities of *Ribe* and *Tender*, where the *Hollander*'s Smacks and Oxen-Ships (as they call them) enter without difficulty, and so export those Commodities; which though the writer calls

calls *Lean Cow's and Oxen*, p. 30. yet they are not so in themselves, but only in regard of that extraordinary bigness they grow to, when they come into the *Dutch Soil*. Otherwise the Cattle of *Jutland*, as of most part of *Danmark*, is not of the smallest, though it be left in its own Country. Nor need the Inhabitants of this plentiful Province desire any fatter Beef, than what they can have when they please at home.

*Jutland* also affords Corn, not only in sufficient quantity for the use of its own people, p. 30. but in such a superabundance that all the want of *Norway* in this case is yearly supply'd, in the greatest measure from this Province; neither can this chuse but be a vast quantity, considering the many Populous Sea-Towns lying all along upon the shores of that Country, Nay, in the very Year 1692. in which this Author pretends to describe this Country, there was such a crop reaped there, that it was upon frequent desires allowed to the *Hollanders* by the King of *Danmark*, to export no less than 30 thousand barrels of Corn, (each *Danish* barrel containing four Bushels) besides what privately under

this permission was stolen out, and all besides the necessary provisions for Norway. Let now the Reader judge, if no more can be said of Jutland's fertility, than that it affords *Corn in sufficient quantity for the use of its own People.*

But what's the reason of this plenty, and fertility? does it proceed from the goodness of the Soil, and the Industry of the Inhabitants? or from any Natural, Moral, or else some Political Account? why indeed the Reason that they have so many Oxen to sell, *is because the King keeps his Court far from thence: Procul a Jove Procul a Fulmine,* p. 30. says our Author. Corn, grows in any Country, where the Farmer is careful, and the Soil agreeable: and where the meadows produce good grass, there will be good cattle, and this Nature will do whither it be in *Monarchys* or *Commonwealths*.

I have reserved the Island of *Amack*, or *Amager* in *Danish* to conclude with, because it is the Authors darling.

*This Island*, as he says, p. 28, 29. *is very plentiful, and therefore commonly called the Kitchen Garden of Copenhagen, but*  
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*the Inhabitants are not all of them* North  
Hollanders, there is but one Parish  
and Village; which is called the *Hol-*  
*land's Village*; the rest of the people,  
although they wear a singular dress,  
to shew their primitive Extraction,  
yet in every thing else they are Danes,  
so that *their not mixing with that*  
*Nation*, p. 29. is a meer fable. But hence  
arises a great consternation in our  
Author, it is to be fear'd that *these* North  
Hollanders *by degrees, will be treated like the*  
*other Subjects of Denmark*. My heart really  
bleeds, upon the contemplation of  
these poor *North-Hollanders*, for they  
seem perfectly to have been trapan'd,  
or as one may say, kidnapt into *Dan-*  
*mark*. I warrant they had Letter upon  
Letter, Invitation upon Invitation,  
before they could leave their own  
Country, and especially considering  
what they were, persons of fashion  
and credit; Gardners and Dairy-  
Maids.

Now 'tis very hard, that a free  
people bred in a Commonwealth, as  
*North Holland* is, where they lye under  
no Impositions, have no Excises,

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should

should be betrayed into a Country, where there is a necessity of their paying Taxes, that *they* should be reduced to powdered Beef; and stubble Geese, like common Danes; whereas at home, in the seat of Liberty, they could have Regaled themselves and Families, with a Red-herring one day, White-herring another, and Pickled-herring a third, for greater change and delicacy.

## CHAP. V.

*Of the rest of the King of Denmark's Countries.*

THE Author, to keep up an old custom, begins this Chapter with a contradiction; for in Sleswick the Commodities for exportation are in no great quantity, and yet it affords Corn, Cattle, Horses, and Wood, to its Neighbours, over and above a sufficient store of each for its own Inhabitants.

When it is his business to describe Denmark, he runs out into an Elaborate

rate description of the Duke of *Holstein's* Residence, and sets forth the *Romantick situation of his Castle*, p. 32.

It is easie to guess at the Authors Reasons for this digression. *Gottorp* is a very pleasant and magnificent seat, yet in most things it is not to be compared with the King of *Danmark's* Pallace, *Fredericksborg*. The Pallace may have run to some decay, by the late troubles in *Holstein*; but those who told the Author that the Improvements were pull'd down and destroyed, by order, p. 33. were so far from being sensible Informers, that they were false and malicious. Neither does it stand with common sense, that so generous a Prince as the King of *Danmark*, would give so ungenteel an order, or revenge himself upon the Pallace and Gardens, for any injury which the Master of them might have done him. And after all, the Author found a Library, p. 33. at *Gottorp*, which was more than he was pleased to do at *Copenhagen*.

The *Holsteiners* are so much this Gentlemans Friends, that he strains a point in their favour, p. 36. viz. *The Danes when they Travel abroad, chuse to*

to call themselves Holsteiners, thinking it more honourable to be born in the confines of the Empire than otherwise. Which in a rational mans opinion, is more honorable? to be born in a little Datchy; (as *Holstein* is) and a Feif holden of the Empire or to be a native of one of the most Antient Kingdoms in *Europe*? I cannot tell what they may do in other Countries, but when they travel in *England* and converse among us, they never dissemble their Country, nor desire to be called any otherwise than *Danes*.

It is to be noted, (according to this Account, p. 37.) as a great natural defect, that the King of *Danmark* has not in all his Dominions one Navigable River, for Vessels of considerable Burden. This can be no great defect in such Islands as *Danmark* consists of, where there is no need of great Rivers, (as the *Tames*, *Humber*, &c.) the Sea being on all sides so near at hand. Yet these Islands have some Rivers proportionable enough to their bigness, as that in *Sealand*, which goes up to a Town called *Nestled*, and has formerly been capable



capable of carrying brave Ships. As for the Continent, *Jutland* has some pretty good Rivers, but the defect which it may have in them, is abundantly recompenced by nature, with many *Friths* which the Sea forms, and run far into the Country, as that called *Limesford* by *Aalborg*; which passes almost into the middle of *Jutland*.

What he says, p. 37. concerning the design of the *Danes* during this war, to establish the Toll at *Gluckstadt*, is rather one of his own suppositions, than any of their real Intentions,

He complains, p. 38. of the *Horses* of *Oldenburg*, as not able to last long or endure hard labour, whereas those that have skill in Horses, account them the strongest of any, and they are at present generally sought after, to recruit the Cavalry in *Flanders*.

Come we now to the Kingdom of *Norway*, of which (if we may believe this Author, p. 38.) little can be said: Or rather in truth he should have turn'd it thus. *of Norway I can say but little*. For certainly it is more his Ignorance of the Country, than any want of curiosities

curiosities in it : Else those Gentlemen who have written whole Volumes concerning the description of it , have made a great bustle about nothing.

The History of it has been set forth by several eminent Authors, as *Albertus Crantzius*, and *Snorre Sturleson* ; [ whose great History of the succession and actions of the *Norway* Kings, written first in *Islandish*, and then Translated into *Danish* and *Swedish*, in a large Quarto or Folio, is as valuable a piece of History as any where is to be found. ] *Saxo Grammaticus* , in his *Danish Chronicle* has a great deal about *Norway*, as likewise *Jonas Arngrim* , in his *Crymogæa Islandica* , and lately one *Jonas Ramus* a Clergyman in *Norway*, has put forth an Ingenious Tract called *Norwega Antiqua, & Ethnica* : *Peter clauſon* (another of the same Nation and Profession) has writ a great Book of the Description of that Country in the *Danish* Tongue, who is followed by several others, that have discours'd of that either in general, or some of its Provinces in particular ; and most of the *Danish* and *Swedish* Historians fill up half their Books with the Transactions and Affairs

fairs of Norway. *Olaus Wormius* in his *Fasti Danici, Literatura Runica & Monumenta Danica*, has given us as many Rarities and Antiquities of Norway, as he has done of Denmark. This may show the Reader, that contrary to what this Author affirms, there is enough to be said of this vast Kingdom. Now to show you in that little he has said of Norway, how much a man may be mistaken: this Author has an excellent faculty at crowding a great many errors in a little room; as for example, *It is subdivided into four Stifts Ampts, p. 38, 39. or principal Governments, viz. Dronthem, Bergen, Christiania and Larwick. The Governors are young Guldenlew, Mr. Stockfleet, &c.* So it seems, that Norway has of late lost a *Stifts Ampt*, or chief Government; for the Norsh themselves hitherto reckon'd that they had five. The names of them are *Christiania or Aggershus, Christiansand, Bergen, Trundhiem and Wardohus*. As for *Larwick*, which this Author would advance to be a *Stifts Ampt*, it is but a County, belonging separately to his high Excellency Count Guldenlew,

*Guldenlew*, as *Tonsborg* is another belonging to Count *Wedel*. Truly, Sir, had we taken your Account, *Zarwick* had been but a small equivalent, for *Wardohus*; and *Christiansand*, though a principal Government, had been quite embezel'd. Little indeed may come to be said of a Country, when a Writers will omit such principal parts of it. When he comes to tell us who are Governors, he names *Guldenlew* and Mr. *Stockfleet*, and passes the rest over with an &c. Sir, I should be glad to know from you a little more of this matter, and whether this &c. be put here for brevity sake, and to spare your Readers trouble, or else to palliate your own ignorance? Had you nam'd us four Governours we should have been content, and not have been so hard as to put you upon assigning a *Stifts Ampt* to the fifth Province of *Norway*, which never came to your knowledge.

*It is a very barren Country, &c. p. 36.* *Norway* hath never pretended to be so fertile in Corn as *Danmark*. However it is observable, that where the Ground is fit to be till'd, it yields a greater Crop

Crop than the Soil of the richest Countries. If *Norway* had not so many Sea Towns very populous, and full of Strangers, the Corn growing there would be sufficient, without any Importation, to feed its own Inhabitants. There are some districts up in *Norway*, as *Hedemarien*, *Todten*, *Gulbrandsdalen*, &c. which in Fertility and good Corn, do not yield to any part of *Danmark*.

It will not be improper here to remark two things, which the Author formerly advanced, in which *Norway* clearly convinces him to the contrary.

First, p. 1. *There is no other Town or City belonging to the King of Denmark much better than St. Albans; whereas Norway is full of large Sea Towns, such as Bergen, christiania, Christiansand, Trundhiem, Frideriksstadt, &c.*

Secondly, he says, p. 34. *That the King of Denmark has not in all his Dominions one Navigable River for Vessels: But in Norway are abundance of great Rivers and Friths, running far into the Country, as Sarp near Frederickstadt, Lramen, Lomen, Aggers-Elf near christiania, Nideren near Trundhiem, &c.*  
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One might have expected likewise, that one who treated of *Norway* should have spoken something of the great fresh Lakes, which are every where in that Country : One of which call'd *Mios* is a league broad, and near twenty leagues long. And I should the rather have suppos'd, that he would have mentioned these Lakes, because he seems so mightily taken with the places where the *Countrymen* have good store of fresh Fish ; for in these Lakes there is such abundance and variety of Fish, that the Peasants thereabouts have enough not only to salt, dry, and carry down to the Seaside, but likewise to eat fresh as often as they have a mind to it.

He acknowledges there are Silver Mines in *Norway*, but *he questions whether they turn to account*, p.39. He needed not to have questioned it, for he might have been informed, that they have of late years yielded more than they did formerly, or could reasonably be expected from them. There is indeed, (p. 36.) an Account of the Commodities from thence exported, but he forgets the many

many Furs and Skins of *Mart*, *Zobel*, Beavers, &c. which are sent from thence yearly : As also Copper, and small Nuts, of which quantities are shipped out, and come towards the end of Winter to *London*.

The beginning of the Character he gives the *Norsh* is very well, viz. (p. 39.) *that they are a hardy, laborious and honest sort of People, and that they are esteem'd by others ; yet for all this, alas! they must have their share of Scandal too, and the vice of self conceitedness is laid to their Charge. Vincit Amor Patriæ*, it seems, may be their Motto, as well as our Authors ; for he says, *ib. they esteem themselves much superior to the Danes ; whom they call upbraidingly Jutes*. Were such a thing true, as that the *Norsh* thought themselves superior to the *Danes*, it might be apt to breed some discord between them. On the contrary, no two Sister Nations can love one another better. Any one who has been in those *Northern* Countries, knows that none is welcomer in *Denmark* than a *Norsh man*, or in *Norway*, than a *Dane* : So that it is wonder-  
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ful to see two Nations not conquer'd one by the other, but joyn'd by the Marriage of Princes, agree so very well together. As for the name of *Jutes*, it was given the *Danes*, as a spiteful nick-name by the *Swedes* in the late Wars, but the *Norsh*, no more call them upbraidingly *Jutes*, than the *Danes* when they Travel call themselves *Holsteiners*.

*Island and Feroe* he says, p. 39. are miserable Islands, for Corn will not grow there. Misery consists not always in want of Corn; since they may have that from other places, Fish and Cattle they enjoy in great abundance. We see *Holland*, which is a most happy place in this Authors opinion, fetches all three of them from *Denmark* and *Norway*. The Inhabitants of these Islands, are great players at Checs, and our Author says, p. 40. it would be worth some curious mans enquiry, how such a Studious and Difficult game should get thus far Northward, and become so generally used. So we see that notwithstanding their misery, they have leisure for their Sports, and have Parts able to surmount that game, which being



being difficult must require Study. This curious man need not make very far inquiry about their playing at Chess, it is easily known from reading any of the *Northern* Antiquities (which the *Islandish* writers abound with, and have the most plain, simple and uncorrupted) that Chess has been the proper game of the three *Northern* Nations. Now the *Islanders* having preserv'd the old Tongue and Manners of the *Goths*, old *Danes*, *Norsh* and *Swedes*, it is no wonder they have also kept this *Gothick* game, and their Ease and Plenty, together with the great Colds in the Winter, inclining them to sedentary lives, make them follow it, and from thence arrive to its Perfection.

As to the Kings Factories in both Guinea and the Indies, they are esteem'd of little consideration, p. 40. yet he has seen several East India Ships return home well laden, but whether the lading were the lawful product of Trade, or acquired by other means, will in time be worth the enquiry of those Kingdoms and States, whose Interest it is to preserve in the In-

dians and Persians, a good opinion of the honesty and fair dealing of the Europeans. I shall always think that such Factories as send home Ships well laden, are both of good worth and consideration, and I am the more confirm'd in these thoughts, because, p. 40. most of the men of Quality are the Adventurers.

The looking into the fairness of their Traffick and Merchandise may be let alone at present; for I suppose no European Prince, will concern himself with the affairs of Asia, so far as to engage in a War with the King of Denmark for that reason. At least, Holland and England will very probably remain quiet, till the world has in some measure, forgot the proceedings with the great Mogul, and the King of Bantam.

At last, the Author comes to sum up what he has been saying, concerning the King of Denmark's Dominions, and from what he himself has deliver'd, p. 41. infers; that they produce but a moderate Plenty of Necessaries for the Inhabitants, but few Commodities for the Merchants: However from the very worst representation that can be given it, which

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is this Authors, I shall endeavour from his own words, to evince the quite contrary.

For Sealand, p. 7, 8. has Rye in good quantity, no want of good Hay, the grass short and sweet, great Number of fine Lakes sufficiently stor'd with Fish, Beech-wood, which is excellent for the pureness of its firings, much Game, as Stags, Wild-boars, Roebucks, &c. The face of the land is pleasant, in many places abounding with little Hills, Woods, and Lakes in a very agreeable diversity. For Sea-ports it hath that most excellent one belonging to Copenhagen &c. One of the best in the World, &c. Funen (p. 27.) is second to Sealand, whether its bigness or goodness of its Soil be consider'd, it has Plenty of Corn, Hogs, Lakes, and Woods, and some few Horses to be exported by the Merchants. Laaland, p. 28. is a small but plentiful Island, producing all sorts of Corn in abundance and particularly Wheat, wherewith it supplies Copenhagen, and all other parts of Denmark. The Hollanders buy yearly and ship off great Quantities of Corn from thence. Falstria, Langland and Munc, are fertile Islands,

Islands, the two first export yearly some Corn; Arroe and Alsen abound in Anni-seeds, which are much used, &c. Bornholm, Samsoe, p. 28. with the other Islands nourish Cattle, and afford corn for the use of the Inhabitants. Amack deserves to be particularly remembered: This little Island is, as it were, the Kitchen Garden of Copenhagen, and supplies its Markets plentifully with all sorts of Roots and Herbs, besides Butter, Milk, great quantities of Corn and some Hay. Jutland (p. 29.) is a Plentiful Country, abounding more especially in cattle. The Hollanders transport yearly great Quantities of Corn and Oxen from thence, to their more fertile Soil; where in a short time they grow prodigiously. The Horses and Swine of this Country are excellent, and in great numbers: It affords Corn in sufficient quantity for the use of its own People.

The Dutchy of Sleswick (p. 32.) is in general a very good Country, its convenient Situation between two Seas, the Ocean and the Baltick, rendring it considerable for Trade: Some Corn, Cattle, Horses, and wood for Fireing it affords  
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to its Neighbours, over and above a sufficient store of each for its own Inhabitants. Holstein, p. 35. is a Country very Fruitful and Pleasant, excellently well seated, for Trade, between two Seas. Stormar and Ditmarsh, p. 38. are for the most part low and Rich Countries, their Soil being fat and in most places resembling Holland, as well in its fertility as manner of Improvement. Oldenburg p. 37. abounds in Cattle, and has a good breed of Horses, which are much sought after for Coaches, Delmenhorst p. 38. is pretty well wooded.

Norway, p. 39. has Silver Mines; the Commodities which it yeilds fit for exportation, are Timber of all kinds especially Firr, Stockfish, Masts for Ships and Iron; of these it has a tolerable store. Island and Feroe, p. 39. have good stocks of Cattle. The King of Danmark, p. 37. hath Factories in Guinea, and the East and West Indies: several East India Ships return home to Copenhagen well laden with the Merchandise of those Countries.

Thus I have given you from the Authors own words, the Qualities of all the King of Danmark's Dominions,

only abating the malicious insinuations of the Describer, and leave the indifferent Reader to judge, which deserves to be thought most contemptible of, such a Country, or such a Writer.

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## CHAP. VI.

*Of their Form of Government.*

WE come now to his darling Topick, which is that about Government : In the very beginning of which Chapter, he shows himself very ungrateful, in Reflecting upon the *Northern Countries, to whose Antient Inhabitants* ( he says, p. 42. ) *we are so much indebted, as to owe the Original of Parliaments.*

The constitution of a Government by a Parliament is a signal Blessing, but for the most part, those who make the greatest bluster with it, are Men who would leave out the Principal part of it, and commit the greatest errors about it. The

The word Parliament is very equivocal, and consequently there must be several differences as to the original of it, in diverse Countries. It is very probable, that the original of Parliaments in general, is not so much owing to any particular Nation, as to Nature it self. And for the due and firm constitution of the Government, as I take that to be by King, Lords, and Commons; I look no further than the Body natural, (*viz.*) that of man, the most Divine part of the Creation; and there I find the head dignified with exceeding Power, Command, and Honour; there are other members, which being most useful to the principal part, are exalted to a particular preferency, and a third sort, inferior and less useful, which through their weakness &c. seem liable to contempt and neglect, and consequently to grievances; so it is but meet for them to have recourse to their Superiors, to set forth their wants, and likewise to declare their willingness, so far as in them lies, to contribute towards the

the Support of the whole; and it seems not unreasonable that it should be thus in the State, since we find St. Paul to the Corinthians, most admirably describing it to be so in the Church; where having first made Christ the Head, and secondly constituted Apostles, Prophets, and Teachers, he yet further in the third place, makes every particular Christian come in for a share as a member, *That there should be no Schism in the body, but the members should have the same care one for the other, and whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, or one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it.*

To take the word Parliament in this sense, it may agree to several Nations, but else (as was before said) it is very equivocal, and differs according to the several Countries it is found in; so that when the Author joyns the Parliaments of Poland and Great Britain together, the Reader must not imagin, that there is any likeness or resemblance between them; for there the King has so little Power,  
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the Cities scarce any, and that of the Nobility is so exorbitant, that the greatest Councils upon the most pressing necessities for their safety against the *Turks* and *Tartars* end in nothing, if one Deputy shall think fit to make his Protestation against it: This Parliament being no more like ours than the *Venetian* Senate. And yet he tells us with great pomp, p. 43. that *Poland alone has preserved its Parliament*, whereas every one must acknowledge, it would be a happy Country, if it had the opportunity to lose it.

*As for all other Countries whatsoever, except that, and our own, (he tell us, ib.) they have lost their Parliaments within this last age; This cannot be true, for though Denmark has lost its Diet, yet Sweden retains it still, and such a one was summoned but the last year. Spain and Portugal have the same sort of Government, they have had this several hundred years; how can he then say, that all Kingdoms, in this last age have lost their Parliaments? Besides, as for Bohemia, Hungary, and*

and the rest of the *Emperors* Hereditary Provinces, although the Government is pretty absolute on the Princes side, yet there is every where a Convocation of the States of the Country. But I would fain know of him, whether he believes there is such a place as *Ratisbone*, and whether he thinks the *German's* send their Deputies thither for nothing. *England* had indeed been happy if this Gentlemans opinion had been true, that its Parliaments had met with no Interruption in this last age; but whatever his thoughts may be, our Parliament was properly lost for several years together; from before the Death of *King Charles* the first, till the Restoration of his Son; for 'tis impossible in nature to have that assembly in its true perfection, without a King in his full Prerogative and Splendor

*Danmark* has some years since, upon very important considerations, laid aside the Assembly of the *States*, and given their King a greater extent of Power in that particular, than his Predecessors formerly enjoyed: Not but that the King did before

fore enjoy very signal prerogatives; and throughout all the Northern Histories it is easy to show, that strict Obedience, and an entire Submission to their Prince, hath been reigning there from immemorial times; nor hath it ever so much as been known what a Republick was: There has indeed a controversy been started by Historians, whether in remote ages the Kingdom of *Danmark* has been hereditary or elective; there are weighty Reasons for the Inheritance, at least if custom and prescription be such, seeing Successors of the Royal Family, have come always to the Crown: in-somuch that if we look back as far as *Saxo's* fabulous times, we shall always find the Son succeeding his Father, or if the Son has been wanting, another of the same race has been made King. Upon the Death of a Prince, the Estates constantly met together, but it was with their Voices to confirm the next Heir, and not to elect another, of any other Family whatsoever; for there cannot be one Instance given through all the *Danish* History, where the Royal Family was excluded,  
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and a private man, though endowed with never so many excellent qualities, exalted to the Throne; the example of *Hiarne*, recorded by *Saxo*, does not argue, for those times being fabulous, the story cannot be much relied on; and it is likewise to be observed, that it was even then supposed, that the Prince and Heir was killed in *Russia*. Besides it is more improbable, because they say he was made King for his Poetry; Poets being persons that seldom arrive at such Riches and Preferments. It is not to be denied, but that the *Danes* sometimes may have renounced their Allegiance to their King, or rebelled against him, but those instances are extremely few, in comparison of such as may be found in the *English* or other Histories. When these Facts have been committed, they have been so far from being justified afterwards, that the *Danes* have ever looked upon them as their greatest misfortunes. And nothing can more evidently demonstrate to an *English-man*, that Faith which the *Danes* naturally bear to their Prince, than the Hatred they have expressed against the villanous Act of  
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of the Regicides, who committed the horrid Murther of King *Charles* the first. The book called *Englands Black Tribunal*, being translated into their Tongue, has by several editions, given them such a sufficient account of it, as makes them universally detest it. In the alliance between the two Crowns, *February* 13, 1660. It was agreed in the 5th Article, that if any of those Regicides, were found either in *Danmark* or *Norway*, they should presently be delivered up to the King of *England*. Nay if a *Dane* would pretend to fix any Crime upon the *English* it is this, *you have killed your King*: And as all Nations have some word or other of Reproach, their highest passion can give an *English-man* no worse than that of *Rump*.

But to come yet nigher to our Author, let us consider what rebellious sort of People he would make the *Danes*; and in order to this, let us wait upon one of our *Danish* Kings, from his Election to the Scaffold. It seems when a former Prince was murdered, a King was presently chosen

sen by the People of all sorts; even the Boors had their voices, p. 43. They were to elect such a Person, as to them appeared personable, valiant, affable, &c. and adorn'd with all other virtues. A very peculiar method! The Boors undoubtedly were made Judges of his Civility and Breeding, and the Citizens Wives were brought in to consider his Person: as to his inward qualifications, it was impossible for the Mob to look into them on the sudden, and if the former were admitted, these were thrown into the bargain: *Regard was generally had to the family of the preceeding Kings, and sometimes they pleased to choose the Eldest Son, because the greatness of his Paternal Estate might enable him, in some degree to support his Office.* So that if the Father dyed in debt, the Son was sure to be disinherited, but if we had kept his Estate together, then the young man might possibly get into the Throne, and having a tolerable fortune of his own, with that, together with some few perquisites of the Crown, he might pay his Tradesmen, and as this  
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Author says of the King, p. 46. *might live like one of our Modern Noblemen, upon the Revenues of his own Estate.*

After the good fortune of his Promotion, if they found themselves mistaken in their choice, and that they had advanced a cruel, vicious, tyrannical, covetuous or wastful Person: they frequently deposed him, oftentimes banished, sometimes destroyed him; and this either formally, by making him answer before the representative body of the People; or if by ill practices, levying of Souldiers, contracting of Alliances to support himself, in opposition to the Peoples Rights, he was grown too powerful to be legally contended with, they dispatched him without any more Ceremony, the best way they could, p. 44, 45. We see here that there were five Crimes, for which the Kings of Denmark, by this Authors Laws, were to stand corrected; *deposing* being but a slight punishment, that was made use of frequently; therefore we will suppose ten or a dozen gone that way: *Banishment* he puts in the next degree, and that he says they were

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*Sentenced to oftentimes ; from whence we may rationally conclude, the Banisht will amount to very near the forementioned number ; the more Incorrigible were sometimes destroyed : There's five or six sent that way I warrant you ; others were either formally Executed by the sentence of a high Court of Justice, or dispatched without any more Ceremony the best way, for Endeavouring to secure themselves against the Insults of their own Subjects. A very moderate computation ! And here how few Kings are left to end their days in Peace ? One would think a succession would not be much contended for, where a Crown is tendered upon such ricklish conditions, yet he tells us, p. 45. they always elected a better man in his Room. sometimes the next of Kin, sometimes the Valiant man that had exposed himself so far, as to undertake the Expulsion, or the Killing of the Tyrant ; at other times a private Person of good Reputation, who possibly least dreamt of such an advancement. I suppose the next of Kin were seldom so desperate as to venture, and therefore*



fore they oftener threw their voices away upon some private Person, who according to this Authors description, might possibly be some honest drunken sleepy fellow, that had a Crown dropt into his mouth as he lay yawning. But generally the Murtherer was likewise the Thief, and the Villain, who had dispatched his Prince succeeded him; hence there arose a well ordered Government, and all men became ambitious of Imitating their new King; the meanest Subjects duly weighing the faults of their Superiors in their own breasts (the proper Tribunal) the Servant soon stabs his *cruel* Master; the Tenant shoots his *wasteful* Lord, and the Son poisons his *covetous* old Father, that having so done, they may by the common Law and Justice of the Kingdom succeed in their respective Inheritances.

Having done with that Government, the loss of which he so much complains of; we enter upon his account of the present State, and find him telling us, p. 46, 47. *that about thirty two*

years ago, at one Instant the face of affairs was changed, so that the Kings have ever since been absolute and arbitrary, not the least Remnant of Liberty remaining to the Subject; the first and principal Article in the Danish law being, that the King has the Priviledge reserved to himself to explain the Law, nay to alter and change it as he shall find good. The consequences of this are, excessive Taxes in times of peace, little regard being had to the occasion of them; Poverty in the Gentry, Misery in the Peasants, and Partiality in the distribution of Justice.

The occasion of the Change of Government shall be declared in the next Paragraph, in the mean time, any one that knows *Danmark* must confess, that the King is absolute, but no further so than a Christian King of our own Protestant Religion may be; wherefore amongst other of the obligations which he lies under, are the *Holy Scriptures*, and the Confession of *Augsburg*, as is declared in the beginning of the *Danish Law*: As for that Law which the Author delivers, it is declaratory of the  
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Kings Authority ; and since it is necessary, that a legislative Power should be lodged somewhere, shows that it is placed in him. Pursuant to this, the present King has compiled a Book of Laws, the Character of which is given by our Author, p. 232, 233. *That for Justice, Brevity, and Perspicuity, they exceed all in the world. That they are grounded upon Equity, and are all contain'd in one Quarto Volume, written in the Language of the Country with so much plainness, that no man who can write and read, is so ignorant, but he may presently understand his own Case, and plead it too if he pleases without the assistance of Councilor or Attorney.* Being thus constituted, they are so agreeable and adapted to the *Danish* Nation, that they continue still the same, the King having never yet changed nor altered, much less explained any part to the Prejudice of any particular Person whatsoever ; the execution of them throughout the whole Kingdom is with great equality and more eminently in the High Court of Justice in *Copenhagen*, where the King himself is President, and sits frequently ; where,

Causes are often decided in favour of the meanest Peasant, against the greatest Favorites, who for wrongs done, have been condemned to vast Multitudes and Penalties, as might be shown by several instances, if it were needful, or proper to insert them.

By this Law, every man possesses his own Real, or Personal Estate, without the least Encroachment from the King; 'tis true that the Subject pays Taxes, but they are such only as Necessity requires; for *Danmark* being surrounded with many potent Neighbours, who are all in Arms, it must, for its own preservation, support a Fleet and Army, unless it could persuade them to disband their Forces.

The Taxes being for the common good, are laid equally upon all: and the Kings Moderation in his Expences, both as to himself and the Royal Family, being so conspicuous, the Subject has the greater satisfaction to see what he contributes, laid out only for his own Preservation. Notwithstanding these Taxes the People live in Plenty, wanting

wanting nothing either for Convenience or Pleasure.

All this they enjoy, although the Government is indeed absolute; and they with all willingness and due obedience submit themselves to this Government, because they are sufficiently satisfied, that this absolute Power was not given to his Majesty of *Danmark*, till the necessity for it was unavoidable. The Nobility was that part of the *Danish* Constitution, which first broke in upon the Symmetry of the whole; in several Ages, and by insensible degrees, they encroached upon the Kings Prerogative, but all along made larger progresses towards the enslaving of the Commonalty; insomuch that all burthens and publick Taxes, were imposed upon them alone. After the War with *Sweden*, the Commons found themselves unable longer to live under such oppressions; they had bravely defended their Country, with the hazard of their Lives, and would have done so with their Fortunes, if they had had any remaining; but these were wholly

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swallowed up by the Nobility, who yet would contribute nothing toward the maintaining of a just War against foreign Enemy and Invader. *Danmark* being upon the brink of Ruine, the Commons in these circumstances, as the weaker and more oppressed part, fly to their Head for succour. Neither the King alone, nor the Commons alone, nor both King and Commons joynly, could controul the Nobility so far, as to make them pay Taxes; therefore it was necessary that all three should consent to a new Government, so the Commons proposed it to the Lords, and both Lords and Commons offer the King to make him absolute; which offer, if he had not accepted of, neither himself nor the Commons could have supported the State: Supplies were of necessity to be raised, the Commonalty could not raise them without assistance, and there was no other way but this, to make the Nobility in some equal measure bear their proportion.

After this alteration in the Government, the present Author would make

us believe that strange Miseries happened, and as a very astonishing one, says, p. 47. *That the value of Estates, in most parts of the Kingdom is fallen three fourths*

'Tis true, the value of Estates did fall, but nothing near the proportion he speaks of, the true reason was the want of Money in the Commonalty, which had been exhausted by the War; for the Commons if they had had wherewithal, would have been glad to buy Estates, which they were not permitted to do before this alteration.

Then it must be considered, that before this the price of Estates was extravagant, and far beyond the intrinsic value; for then none but a Nobleman could purchase Lands, and if by a Mortgage, or any other occasion, Lands happened to fall into the hands of other People, they were obliged to proffer them to sale to the Nobility, who still purchased in Envy and Emulation of one another. Trade and Commerce being little at that time, the Money was chiefly laid out in buying of Estates; but since the Nobles

Nobles have not the former eagerness for buying up the Land as before; and Shipping is so much encreased of late, every one rather chuses to employ his Money that way, than to purchase Lands at such an extravagant rate as formerly. And yet it is to be observed, according to the Relation of a Gentleman, lately arrived out of *Danmark*, the value of Land is now raised considerably; so that in a little time, it will come to be very near equal to what it has been heretofore. For it is to be considered, that *Danmark* and *Norway*, being since the alteration, become Masters of a very great Trade, their Money must encrease likewise. In other Reigns it was a rarity to see some few Ships from *Copenhagen*. and the most considerable Cities, go to *France* and *Spain*. Now *Copenhagen* alone has above 50 large Ships that trade to *France*, &c. and other parts have 'em proportionably, besides those bound for *Spain*, the *Streights*, *Guinea*, and the *East* and *West-Indies*, &c. And in *Norway* little Sea Towns that formerly had either



ther one, or two, or no Ships at all, but sold their Timber to the *English* and *Dutch* that came thither (the *Dutch* especially, being as it were their Factors, carrying out their Goods, and supplying them with all sorts of *French* and *Spanish* Wares, which the Inhabitants never fetched themselves.) These very Towns, which are not one, or two, but most Sea-towns in *Norway*, being in abundance all along the Sea-coasts, now send yearly to *England*, *France* and *Holland*, 10, 20, 30, or 40 large Fly-boats, and Ships of other Building, as can be testified by the Merchants who trade to those parts. With this encrease of Trade, the reputation of *Danmark*, in respect of its interest with other Princes of *Europe*, is of late years so far advanced, as that Crown never yet made so great a figure in *Christendom*, as it does at present, not even in the time of *Canutus*; when we may suppose it in its greatest prosperity.

So that, although an absolute Monarchy, with the additional term of arbitrary Power, sounds harsher in the Ears of an *Englishman*, than most other

other Nations: His present Majesty of *Danmark* shows us, that even in an absolute Monarchy, which in its own nature may be under several inconveniencies in respect of the People, and temptations of encroachment as to the Prince; yet a wise and good King may so order his conduct, as to make his Subjects easy, and himself glorious.

To conclude, I take this Chapter to be our Authors Masterpiece, particularly his character of an old *Danish* King; it gives us the very image of the Describers own thoughts and inclinations, and shows us what sort of King, a Commonwealths man may perhaps condescend to make, and then how many particular ways and means, he can find out to dispatch him.

CHAP.

## C H A P. VII.

*The Manner how the Kingdom of Denmark became Hereditary and Absolute.*

**I**T is astonishing to consider (says our Author, p. 48. ) how a free and rich people, (for so the Danes were formerly) should be perswaded intirely to part with their Liberties. It is more astonishing to me, to see a man write without considering: For in what did these former Riches consist? In a Country exhausted by the Taxes (p. 50.) or in the want of Money to discharge the Arrears due to the Army, (p. 49.) or in the miseries attending the War, (ibid.) which had in a manner ruined the People? In the next place, where was their Freedom? when the Senator Otto Craeg tells the Commons, p. 52. they were no other than Slaves: and these very words made them deliberate how to get rid of such an odious Name and Character? Lastly, how were

were they perswaded *intirely* to part with their *Liberty*? when they gave this power to the King, on express purpose to gain it. For the King upon the first News of the Resolution of the Commons, did often openly promise that he would in gratitude and recompence, declare them all free as soon as it lay in his power, by the Gift they were about to make him, p. 58. Which promise he perform'd accordingly, and put the Commons of *Danmark* into the State they are at present, which is far from Slavery.

It will be necessary here to show how all sorts of people stood in *Danmark* before the alteration, which will easily make the true grounds of it appear, and how it came to be effected with a consent so general and with so little trouble. The King had his power curb'd by the Nobility to a great measure, p. 54. and as the Kings found these encroachments, they did endeavour to prevent them, to secure their Pre-rogative therefore (in the latter ages) they often made their Sons be elected and sworn (whence they were in *Danish* called *Hylde*: ) during their  
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life time, and have Homage done them both in *Danmark* and *Norway*. *Frederick* the third, who was King at this conjuncture, had done so by Prince *Christian* the present King; he was then admir'd by his Subjects for his conduct and valour, p. 54. they had seen him with an admirable Patience and Constancy bear all his Calamities: he had often exposed his person for the sake of his Subject; and they therefore thought they could never do enough to show their gratitude towards him.

The Nobility were very numerous and diffusive: all the lands were in their sole possession; their estates resembled our Mannors, of which they were Lords; and took their *Titles* from thence, and as they increased in Wealth, and consequently in Lands, they had additional titles from thence, and these accrued either by Purchase, (which as has been said before, none could make but themselves) or else by Marriages, which they always contracted among one another; for when a Nobleman died, his pedigree was declared to the eighth Generation upwards, both by  
Fathers

Fathers and Mothers side to have been noble. To them alone belong'd (and does belong) the honour of a Coat of Arm's; others may make use of *Cyphers* and *Rebus's* for distinction, but they do not deliver them down to posterity; nor have they any farther mark of honour in them. Among these Nobles there were twenty four persons of the chiefeft Families, who compos'd a standing Council, call'd *Rigens Raad*, or the Council of the Kingdom; upon the death of one of these Councilors, his Successor had a Patent from the King to constitute him so, but he was always approved, if not first chosen by the Nobility. This Council had by degrees so enlarged their Authority, as to interpose in most of the great Affairs of the Kingdom. The entire body of the Nobility, though standing posselt of the Lands, look'd upon it (p. 50.) as their *Ancient Privilege*, to pay nothing by way of Taxes.

The rest of the people of *Danmark* consisted of the Clergy, the Burghers, or Citizens, and the Peasants, who

who were either in the nature of our Farmers, or else the *Vornede*, who resembled the Villains in our Law, who were so called *quasi Villæ adscripti*, and so were these.

When a *Diet* was to meet (which it did not do of course, or at certain periods, but upon great occasions (as doing Homage, or to raise Taxes) the Nobility assembled together in the Palace, and sat by themselves, the King seldom coming among them; all were summon'd, and as many appear'd as could with their convenience: The Clergy and Burghers, who were sent in proportion by their several Districts, sat in the *Brewers Hall*; and the Peasants, who had their Representatives likewise, sat in some other Hall, belonging to some of the Companies. When the Nobility had deliberated concerning a Tax, the Clergy, Burghers and Peasants were sent for to their House, to hear what was to be laid upon them, and not to debate the matter, or to pretend to controul 'em.

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This was the condition of the Kingdom, and the *Danish* Parliament, when the War with *Sweden* was ended : And it was this *Prerogative* of the Nobility, that made the other States so willing to devolve a Power upon the King, by which he could make the Nobility pay their proportion, and either Clergyman or Citizen be able to purchase ; and so the Peasant, who before could be a Farmer only, if he could get Money, might have licence to become a *Free-holder* : And the Soldier was, no doubt, likewise desirous of it, because he had a prospect then, that his *Arrears* should be paid him. There being so many advantages likely to accrue to the King, whom they acknowledged by his Valor and Conduct to deserve them ; to the whole Royal Family, and indeed to all the rest of the *Danes* ; and no damage to any, except that which the Nobles received in contributing towards the defence of the Lands, which they possess. It is not so very strange, that an alteration should be perfected in so few days, all things not only



only being ripe for, but necessity itself requiring it.

The Speech of *Otto Craeg* made the Commons eager to obtain this alteration, especially being headed by their President *Nauson*, who was a man of Vigor. The Superintendent *Swan* was at the Head of the Clergy, who were no less desirous of it. *Sestede* was Prime Minister, and concurred to their intention ; and several of the Nobles themselves, who were in Court, were not displeased at it ; and the Queen, being a Woman of Spirit, thought herself bound to her Posterity to advance it. It was night when the Commons parted from the Nobles, and that gave them time the better to concert their resolutions. The next day they come again, and declare their fixt design, concerning the Power which they intended to place in his Majesty's Hands. The Nobility desired farther time to deliberate concerning it, and to do it with greater caution and solemnity. Finding a delay in the Nobles, and that they would not come up to equal resolutions with them, the

Commons go the same morning to the Palace, where being introduc'd to the King, they tender him an Hereditary and Sovereign Dominion. His Majesty in answer tells them of the necessity there was for the concurrence of the Nobility, before he should be willing to accept the Power they design'd him, assuring them of his Protection, and Ease of Grievances; dismissing them with advice to continue their Sessions, till matters might be brought to greater perfection. The same day Monsieur *Scheel*, a Senator, was to be buried with much magnificence, and all the Nobility invited to a great Entertainment, as is usual there upon such occasions: In the mean time the Gates of the City were shut and whereas two or three of the Nobility had gone out the night before, there was no opportunity left for the rest to do so. Now being altogether upon the forementioned occasion, they began to deliberate more seriously upon the affair, and to send news to the Court of their compliance with the Commons, and their unanimous agree-  
ment

ment with them; three days were thought requisite for an intermediate space, before the Consummation of this Ceremony, which was perform'd before the Castle, the King and Royal Family being plac'd there in Chairs of State, and receiving the Homage of all the Senators, Nobility, Clergy and Commons; so an affair of this consequence was dispatched in four days, without any farther trouble than what has been related.

We must allow our Author in his Description of these proceedings to use some of his own Ornaments, and particularly that instance of his subtle Genius to dive into the hearts of men, which he gives us when he speaks (p. 56.) about the Kings seeming Reluctancy, through *doubt of the event, or sense of the dishonesty, and crime of the action.* Whereas the King was all along willing to receive the profer of the Commons, but declared that he thought, *the concurrence of the Nobility necessary*, that the consent might be universal. He is very particular, as to the *Summs of Money* that were given,

p. 74. *Hannibal* Settled had two hundred thousand Crowns : *Swan* the Bishop had 30000, and was made Archbishop: The President *Nauson* had 20000. One might think he spoke with the person that paid the Bills. This is a piece of secret history, which may perhaps be revealed to Foreigners, but the *Danes* know nothing of it; and it seems to carry the less probability, because *Swan* has an Archbishoprick, and ten thousand Crowns more than *Nauson*, who appears all along to have done equal service.

Besides these three persons, the Clergy who always make sure bargains, were the only gainers in this point, p. 74. What are their Revenues enlarged? Do they pay no Taxes? Or what have they gained more than the Burghers? Why e'en just nothing. There are no Taxes rais'd upon the Burghers, to which the Clergy must not pay their Quota: And whereas before the alteration, the Clergyman paid, as it were, no Taxes, through the connivance of the Nobility, now he bears an equal share with any man of

of any other Profession in the Kingdom.

*The Commons have since experienced, that the little finger of an absolute Prince, can be heavier than the loins of many Nobles. All the Citizens of Copenhagen have by it obtained the insignificant Privilege of wearing Swords; so that at this day, not a Cobler or Barber stirs abroad without a Tilter by his side, let his Purse be never so empty.*

The Privilege of wearing Swords was granted to the Citizens before the change, to encourage them to a vigorous defence of Copenhagen, when the Clergy not only adher'd to the interest of their Country, but the Burghers likewise valiantly defended it, (p. 51.) Before that time none might wear them but the Nobility, unless they were Soldiers, and among them a Commoner, very seldom rose higher than a Captain. In the publick calamity of their Country, all appeared zealous for the defence of it. The Works of the Town were as good as none, but they were raised in a little time by an incredible industry: Not only the Students of

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the University appeared in Arms, and the Citizens of condition did the same, but the meanest of the People got Scythes, and such other instruments, to perform what was in their power, upon an occasion so absolutely necessary. Indeed all sorts of People shewed, that they were worthy to wear their Swords, since they knew so well how to use them. After the alteration, the Priviledges granted them were far from insignificant. Several for the benefit of Trade, &c. are fixt by a large Charter; besides the liberty to purchase any Lands and Lordships whatsoever. They are to be burthened with no impositions, but such as the Nobles bear; and they have the comfort (which before they had not) to see their Children admitted to all honours, and publick offices, to employments civil and military (according as they can deserve them) equally as well as the Sons of the greatest Noblemen.

Barbers indeed in *Copenhagen* wear Swords, as being principal Citizens; for they are at the same time very skilful and able Surgeons, and much respected;

ed; but *Coblers* stalking about with *Tilters* by their sides, are as rare a sight there as roasted *Green Geese*.

When he told me (p. 74.) the People had *the Glory of forging their own Chains*. I took the *Danes* to be like his *Savage Indians*, and that they wore *Fetters* and *Manacles* instead of other *Ornaments*, and that all their cold *Iron* was rather employ'd that way, than for *Tilters*: For by the by, a *Sword* is the foolishhest instrument in the world, for a *Prince* to put into the hands of such *Subjects*, as he designs to make absolute *Slaves* of.

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## CHAP. VIII.

*The Conditions, Customs, and Temper of the People.*

**T**HIS Authors Book would be very plausible, if People would oblige themselves in the reading of one Chapter, not to remember what may have been said in another. His eighth Chapter

ter is long enough of it self to require the same dispensation; for the Reader will be at a loss if he makes use of his memory, or if he hopes, that the *middle* should be agreeable to the *beginning*, or the *end* not be contradictory to them both. As he has hitherto been partial, in representing the nature and change of the *Danish* Government, so it is no wonder, if he be mistaken in the consequences he draws from thence: *The condition, customs and temper of the People*, he says, *are influenced by the change of Government*. Whatever alteration that may have undergone, and whatever new fashions may by chance, or humour be brought in, as to Cloaths; yet still the customs of the People are the same they were before: And more especially they continue their free and merry way of living, their Hospitality, and their Liberality, all which the *Danes* and *Norsh* have always looked upon as their native qualities; these make the condition of People of all ranks to be very far from deplorable. (p. 75.) For they know, that what he  
calls



calls *habitual slavery*, (*ibid.*) in them is nothing but a due obedience to superream powers, not interrupted by any Mutiny or Rebellion : His *Laziness* (*ibid.*) is in them a contented mind, his setting *them beyond hopes and fears* ; is their desiring not to intrench upon the power lodg'd in their Prince ; nor creating needless Jealousies and Mistrusts, lest he should misuse it. For it seems, *ib.* the Danes have *mortified ambition, emulation, and other troublesome qualities*, which freedom begets, and which ill men may indeed admire, but common morality has set forth to them as vices. From hence they are so far from finding themselves in a *sickly constitution*, that on the contrary, they have evident and sensible proofs, that their obedience makes the constitution of the *Danish Government* strong and vigorous ; so as to be able to sling off any ill humours that may be bred within, and to repulse any accident from without. Nay they see it not only healthy, but gay and florid, proceeding on from strength to strength in greater degrees, than it has

has done heretofore, either within their own Memories, or the Records of their Ancestors.

And indeed the Government is so much the stronger, because the Nobility now assist to the support of it. It is easily imagined, that the Nobles were in some greater power before the alteration; and that they were richer, when they contributed nothing toward the publick necessities of their Country, than they are now. However they are not *diminisht, or grown so low* (p. 75.) as this Author would insinuate; that proportion which they pay to the publick Taxes for the defence of their Country, being only deducted, they are in the same condition which they were before, and live very great and nobly on their seats in the Country, some of which, the ancient, are very decent, others built after the modern Architecture: and they delighting much in Gardens, have them in very good perfection. This is the utmost difference, that whereas formerly only the ancient Families call'd *Adelen*, or the Nobility lived so; (be-

(because then no others could purchase Lands) now any one of the Burgher state that can afford it, may keep his Country Seat as well as the Nobility. What the Nobles pay in Taxes is sufficiently repaid to several of them by the profitable Employments, which they have in Civil Affairs; and as they help towards the maintaining of an Army, so they reap the benefit, by being general Officers in it.

These Employments our Author complains of, as *grievous*, p. 78. to the Nobility; whereas it seems much better than living at home uselessly, and 'tis no more than what they do in all other Courts of *Europe*. Nor are the *Civil Employments* so few, or of so small value, as he would make them, p. 78. For though the Long Robe has not places of such vast profit as elsewhere; yet every Government having its Governour, and several Officers subordinate, there must be abundance of Employments, whose names cannot be so properly exprest in the *English*.

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Our Author has given us a very odd account of the Nobility, and begins with affirming, that *Antient Riches and Valour were the only Titles to Nobility formerly in this Country*: whereas not he that was Rich and Valiant, therefore consequently became a Nobleman: but the Nobility having got all the Lands to themselves, might easily engross the Reputation of being brave and valiant. *None, it seems, then took their Degree or Patents of Honour from the King.* First, If this were true, it could not be for the good of any Nation, where for an encouragement to glorious Actions, there ought to be some fountain of Honour, and the King certainly is the most proper one: but in the second place, 'tis evident that as well before as after the alteration, the King of *Danmark* made Noblemen, and gave Patents of Honour to them that deserved well, as can be proved by several instances, in the Reign of *Christian* the IV. and *Fredrick* the III. (before he was made absolute) as also in the Reigns of their Predecessors. *Of late years, he says,*

P. 79. *some few Titles of Baron and Count and nothing higher, have been given to Favorites, who enjoy not the same privileges by those Titles, which our Lords in England do, but content themselves with a few airy insignificant ones.* There is no necessity that the Nobility of another Country, should in every thing correspond with that of *England*; suppose the Counts and Barons in *Danmark* not to be just the same, are therefore their Titles airy and insignificant? On the quite contrary, there's no Country in *Europe*, where Counts and Barons have such a Pre-eminence, as in *Danmark*. When the King there gives *Skeild* and *Helm* (as they call it) that is a Noblemans Coat of Arms with a Patent of Nobility to him; then such a man is distinguished from the common people; (and such as these only were made before the Alteration, except some few Counts created by foreign Monarchs and Princes. But when the King will promote a person to a degree higher, which he never does, unless he has so great an Estate as is requisite to sustain his

his Honour and Character, then he gives the Titles of Baron or Count ( for Dukes there are none in *Danmark*, that Title of old time, properly belonging to the Royal Family) this Honour is far greater, and has several Priviledges above the rest of the Nobility, as may be seen in the *Danish* Law. And yet it may more easily be imagin'd, that that honour must be to much the greater, by reason of the rarity of such Titles, there not being twenty in the whole Kingdom.

The following paragraph, that 'tis *only this kind of Nobility with Titles, that have liberty to make a Will, and thereby to dispose of any Estate, otherwise than as the Law has determined, unless such Will, in the Life of the Testator, be approved of, and signed by the King;* has more than one mistake in it, for not only this kind, but all the Nobility, have Titles from the Lands they possess and are Lords of; these indeed have the highest Titles of Count and Baron, and then not only they, but all the Nobility, nay any one among the Clergy and Citizens can make a Will; only

only it is to be observed, that it is required to every such Testament from whomsoever it comes, that it be approv'd and sign'd by the King, to render it of force and valid, that the Estate may go otherwise than the Law hath determined. Neither is it true, *that the King (p. 81.) assumes to himself the power of disposing all Heirs and Heiresses of any consideration.* Sometimes the King may interpose his Mediation for the Marriage of some of the chief Nobility, but it is far from being his usual custom, much less does he assume any power to constrain them, or cause them, who do not hearken to his Recommendation, *to lye under the pain of his displeasure, p. 81. which is too weighty to be born.*

The Nobility being forc'd to endure the forementioned hardships, *It is possible, p. 81. most of the present Possessors would quit the Country, the first opportunity, if there were not such a severe Law against alienations: That if any one would transport himself, the third part of his Purchase Money shall accrue to the King.* This Law is not more hard, than it is unnecessary,

necessary, for there being *no buying and selling of Land in Denmark*, (p. 80.) the Kings third part of Purchase Money will amount to but little ; and where *Estates are a charge*, (ibid.) and the Proprietors can scarce obtain the favour of the King to be so *gracious as to take their Estates from them*, (p. 77.) one would fancy, that all landed men would lay the Key under the door, and be scampering: now to mend their condition, and to get free from Monarchy and Taxes: I would advise them to hasten to a neighbouring Commonwealth, the Seat of Liberty, where the chief Minister of their *State* has not above 500*l.* salary, and where their Excise and Taxes laid on their Estates, amount often to above their yearly income. After all, the Law, as it is reasonable to prevent the Subject from following his own humour to the prejudice of his native Country, so it does require but a sixth part to the King, and a tenth part of the rest to the Magistrate of the place, both which, according to my Arithmetick, will not amount to a third part, as



is reported by our Author with his Geometrical Exactness.

Land being worth nothing, how must the Counts and Barons do to live? Why they are obliged by all manner of ways to keep in with the Court, as indeed all are, who have a mind to live, and eat bread, p. 79. What then will become of the rest of the Adelen, or native Gentry? Why military employments are mightily coveted by them, p. 81. almost as much as the civil, and for the same reason, that the Priest's Office was among the Jews, viz. That they may eat a piece of Bread. Bread! Bread! is the universal Cry, and our Author seems to have borrowed his Images not from the Jews, but rather from the Egyptians, calling upon Pharaoh towards the latter end of the seven years of Famine.

Want of Bread is not the only misfortune, for it comes attended with other miseries; for he says, that the King of Denmark (p. 81.) imitates the French practice in this particular, to make the Gentry poor, and render Traffick unprofitable and dishonourable: Men of birth must live, and one half of the

Nation, by giving themselves up to Slavery, will contribute their assistance afterwards to put Chains upon the other: Yet in Denmark Natives are considered less than Strangers, and all sorts of places civil and military are fill'd more by Foreigners, than Gentlemen of the Country, &c. Were all these things true, they would be very great evidences of a corrupt Government: But I shall beg leave to set the Reader right as to these particulars, and the condition of the people. The Plenty of the whole Country has been sufficiently described, and in the midst of this, the chief Nobility enjoy the Governments of the several Provinces, and the chief Offices of the Kingdom; the rest of the *Adelen*, or Nobility, have subordinate Governments and Offices, some at Court, and others in the Countries where they have their Seats of Residence; some *Germans* are in the Court, but the native Subjects are in greater number, as the Counts *Guldenlew*, *Rantzow*, *Reventlaw*, *Ablefelt*, *Friis*; Baron *Juel*, Messieurs *Hogh*, *Moth*, *Harboe*, *Scholler*, *Luxdorf*, and a great many more,

more, too numerous to be here inserted: And Natives likewise are in all the Governments throughout the Provinces. *Men of Birth* breed up their Sons to several Employments, some to civil Affairs, some to Studies, and some to Trade and Traffick, which is as profitable and honourable there as Merchants can desire; it has all encouragement from the King, and many of the highest rank interest themselves in it continually. Some Gentlemen apply themselves to Arms, and endeavour that way to be serviceable to their Country; there are abundance of these in Commission: Foreigners there are indeed in some number, but it must be considered, that they came thither in the late War, and took pay in *Danmark*, either of their own accord, or hired out by their Princes: These are by birth *Germans, French, Scotch, Poles, Prussians, &c.* Yet these very men are naturalized, married, and settled in *Danmark*, and so are now to be accounted *Danes*. The *Inhabitants do not pay the Souldiers, nor are constantly plagu'd with insolent Inmates,*

*who Lord it where they dwell, p. 87.* For the *Dane* lying under a necessity from his *Neighbourhood* to maintain an Army at home, does it after the manner that may be most easy to the People, which is this : Souldiers are scattered universally all round about the Countries. The Officers there often take Houses, and live with their Families, their Companies quartering round about them. The Souldiers are quartered upon the Inhabitants, who are to find them Bed, Salt, and *Sour*, or Vinegar. If the Landlord finds his Souldiers disagreeable, he may hire them a Lodging elsewhere for a small matter: But the Souldier is generally desirous to oblige his Landlord which he does by several offices and labours that he performs for him, and is rewarded with his Diet, which otherwise he must find for himself, so that by that means he may have the Kings Pay clear for his Pocket. And hence it proceeds, that a Souldier comes to be as desirous in a Family as a Servant; their Arrears are small, the Pay being as constant, and the Discipline as exact and severe, as any

any where can be, both for Officers and Souldiers. Strangers find themselves so well entertain'd in *Danmark* and *Norway*, that it is no wonder they flock thither : Great Civility, Courtesies and Hospitality are shown towards them, which if our Author will have to be a fault, is certainly one upon the best natur'd side. A man would hardly have thought to have found any People in *Danmark*, (according to our Author's Description) that could get out of it : Much less to have found *Strangers* there, and that persons, *honoured by being born within the Confines of the Empire, or Poles who have Parliaments*, would venture thither. But I see at last, that there is in *Danmark* something worth getting, and leaving one's own Country to become Master of.

Come we now to an unexpected paragraph, and which is beyond all credibility ; by what has been said before, one would have thought the *Danes* went on foot at least, if they did not go bare-foot, when on a sudden (p.83.) he acquaints us with *their Expensiveness*

*in Retinue, Cloaths, &c. and of a prodigality not only in the Gentry, whose condition is more easy, but likewise in the Burgher and Peasant. It is not deny'd, but that the Danes have always been, and are now inclin'd to a handsome way of living, and to the free enjoyment of what they are lawfully possess'd of. It is the generousness, p. 83. of their temper and nature which makes them do it, and not our Author's reasons, viz. the difficulty of procuring a comfortable subsistence, and the little security of enjoying what shall be acquired through industry; the sense, that they live but from hand to mouth, making them live to day, as the Poet advises, not knowing but what they now have, may be taken from them to morrow. They all know the quite contrary; and whatever the Poet may say, they are certain the Law says, that what they have to day, shall not be taken from them to morrow: As for their spending prodigally, because they come by it difficultly, Sancho may teach him, that 'tis rather, lightly come, lightly go; and I look upon this Proverb to be as true as his Assertion: Being*

ing in a merry humour, and in with his Poets, he gives us a bit of *Latin*,

*Torva Leana Lupum sequitur, Lupus ipse*  
(*Capellam,*  
*Florentem Cytisum sequitur lasciva Capella.*

The admirable application, and the use he makes of his *Learning*, (according to his modern Education) as he gives it us is this: p. 84. That the Gentleman spends presently on himself, and pleasures all that he can get, for fear his Money be taken from him by Taxes, before he has eaten or drank for it: The Peasant as soon as he gets a Rixdollar lays it out in Brandy, lest his Landlord should hear of it, and take it from him. Thus

*Torva Leana, &c.*

Little could *Virgil* imagine when he wrote those Verses, that future ages would make *Florentem Cytisum* be by interpretation a Brandy Bottle. Pray, Sir, to be serious, do they in *Danmark* first search for what a man has by him, and then lay on the Taxes? or rather as in other Countries, proportion them to his way of living, his estate and employ-

employments? What man in *England* would set up his Coach to avoid the Poll Tax, by which he is to pay five pound more for keeping it?

Come we now to the Merchant and Burgher, these he says, *p. 84. subsist purely upon credit, there being very few that can be called rich, or worth a hundred thousand Rixdollars.* Less than a hundred thousand Rixdollars by far, will give a man the denomination of rich in *Danmark* or *Norway*; an Estate of 10, 20, or 50 thousand will be called Riches there, for we must consider, that a Rixdollar will go every way farther there, than a pound sterling in *England*. Nay the Author himself, *p. 103.* when he is to show the grievousness of the Taxes affirms, that a Rixdollar, *considering the scarcity of Money, ought to be computed to go farther than three Crowns with us.* And at this rate there are not so few wealthy men as he would persuade us. That Trade should be managed by Credit is no wonder, it is punctual Payment which maintains it, and their Credit would soon be lost, if they had not wherewithal to pay their Creditors. Manu-



*Manufactures have been endeavour'd to be introduced, not so much with a design of benefitting the publick, p. 85. as private Courtiers and great men, who were the Undertakers; but in a little time all came to nothing. For 'tis a sure Rule, Trade will not be forc'd, where property is not secur'd. It is apparent from hence, that Trade is not discouraged in Denmark, p. 81. since by his Confession, Courtiers and great men become Undertakers: It is certain, likewise that in Denmark several Manufactures have succeeded very well, others indeed have not had the same success, not because property is not secur'd, but because they can have the same Commodities cheaper from Holland, Spain or England. The making Silks, and Drinking Glasses, (though these latter are made in great perfection in Copenhagen) did not turn to account, because there is no property in Denmark! Should you, Sir, take Sir Robert Viners House in Lombardstreet, and set up a Manufacture for the making Tacks at three pence a thousand, and employ about 500 Smiths to furnish London with 'em, and*

and this project should not turn to one *per cent.* must I attribute this misfortune to the unsecureness of the *English* property, or rather to the discretion of the Ironmongers, who can have them about 11 *d.* in the Shilling cheaper, if they will but send to *Brumigham*. Who thinks his Estate to have the worse title, because he sees People daily fling their Money away in Stock-jobbing?

There being an impossibility of having Manufactures introduc'd into *Danmark*, p. 84. *trading Towns and Villages* are all fallen to decay. *Kioge* once a flourishing little Sea-Port Town, lent *Christian IV.* two hundred thousand *Rix-dollars*, but upon occasion of the late *Poll Tax* the Collectors were forced to take *Featherbeds, Bras, Pewter, &c.* in lieu of Money. That trading Towns should fall to decay, when Trade encreases will scarce gain belief. As for *Kioge*, that Town lying within four Leagues of *Copenhagen*, 'tis no wonder if the Trade is in some measure decreased, since the flourishing of that City: We have this Authors word for it, that  
*Kioge*

Kioge raised so much money in four and twenty hours time. Two hundred thousand Rixdollars (and those (as was said before) equivalent to English pounds) is a good round sum for a little Town to lend in a days time; they lent so much then, that it is no great wonder they have no great plenty now: However it was no such great sight in England (even in King Charles's time) to see a sturdy fray, between a Collector of Chimney-money, and an Old Woman in behalf of her Porridge Pot, and batter'd Pewter Dish, the only Ornament of her Cupboard. And yet I suppose, the Author does not take us to have been undone then, though such an instance (which he has only by hear-say; p. 85.) is enough to prove all the Danes to be ruin'd.

*If this be the Case of the Gentleman and Burgher, what can be expected to be that of the poor Peasant? p. 86. What indeed? In Sealand they are all as absolute Slaves, as the Negroes are in Barbadoes, but with this difference, that their fare is not so good. For indeed every body knows, that there is great care taken by the Planter,*

Planter, throughout all the West *Indies*, to provide dainties for their Negroes, which consist of Pork very seldom, and Potato's always. The Author is to be excused for his mistakes in this paragraph, because they cannot so easily be rectified without the *Danish* Law, which I suppose he never consulted. It must be known that from immemorial time in *Sealand*, there has been a Law about *Vornede*, as they are called in *Danmark*, that is Vassals; the ~~Law~~ whereof is, that a Boor born upon a Landlord's Land, is obliged to stay there, and not to leave his Service, except he is freed by his Landlord. But first, what he says, *that neither they, nor their Posterity to all Generations, can leave the Land to which they belong*, p. 86. is far from being true: for the Landlord may make them free when he pleases, which is often practised: Or they may obtain their freedom for a small sum of money, which is done commonly. Or if it happens, that a Vassal comes away, and stays ten years in a City, or twenty in the Country any where, without his Landlords ground, he

he is free from his claim. Secondly, That *Gentlemen count their Riches by their stocks of Boors, as here with us by our stocks of Cattle*, p. 86. is of the same stamp: As we say, such a Gentleman has so many Tenants, by which we mean so many Farms; so throughout all *Danmark* they say, he has so many Boors, not that he has many head of Boors, as we would say of Cattle. Thirdly, *That in case of Purchase, they are sold as belonging to the Freehold, just as Timber Trees*. In *England*, when a Mannor is sold, all the services due to the Mannor are sold with it; and it is no other-wise in *Danmark*. Further the Landlord cannot go, for the Law says, the Landlord may make his Vassal free, but he must by no means sell him to another; if the Vassal be sold, then he's free, both from him that sold and bought him. Neither, fourthly, *Do the Boors with all that belongs to them, appertain to the Proprietor of the Land*. For such a Vassal owes nothing more to his Landlord, than that he shall stay on his Land, till his Ground, and pay him his Rent; which when it is done, reasonably

reasonably the Landlord can require nothing more of him ; so that this Law of Vassals in *Sealand*, was principally introduc'd, that the Landlords might not want Tenants. These Vassals may be transplanted from one Farm to another. The *Vornede* are only in *Sealand*, and the King would have given them freedom there, since the Alteration, but that he was shewed there would have been several inconveniencies attending it. As to the condition of the Country People throughout the rest of *Danmark* and *Norway*, it is just like that of the Farmers in *England*, paying their Rent and Due to the Landlord, or leaving his Farm when they cannot agree together. They do indeed quarter Souldiers, but it is in the manner before described. And they are bound to furnish Horses and Waggon for the Kings Baggage and Retinue when he travels. These are provided by an Officer in the nature of our Constable, who takes care, that there shall be an equal share for every Peasant throughout *Sealand* and other Provinces, where the King of *Danmark* travels ;  
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so that it does not come to the same Boors turn above once a year ; for not only they that live near the Road, but those likewise who lye farther off, must attend in their order. *This seemed to our Author to be the greatest hardship imposed on these poor Peasants. He has seen 'em so beaten and abus'd by Lacqueys, that it has often mov'd his pity and indignation to see it,* p.90. Tender hearted Gentleman ! There was no Provocation on the Boors side I warrant you ! They are generally better bred than to give ill language ! If you were so touched with this, how would your Pity, Sir, have been mov'd, had you seen a *Dane's* head broke in a violent Passion, because he could not let a Draw-bridge down soon enough, or had you seen one of the Kings Huntsmen cut over the pate by a Footman ? Men may talk of *Barbadoes* and *Negroes*, but the *Danes* are never us'd so much like *Slaves*, as when they meet with some sort of *Envoys*.

According to the account hitherto of People in all stations, one would imagine the Beggars to be innumera-

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ble ; but it seems, that you will scarce see a Beggar in the streets of *Copenhagen*, except before some Burghers door, who that day gives Alms to the poor of his Parish. For all the poor People of a Parish go about one day to one, another to another Citizen, who knows his day when he is to give them Meat or Money, both for Dinner and Supper. If any other Beggar is seen in the street, an Officer carries him immediately to Prison or Punishment.

After what has been said, concerning the state of all sorts of persons, even to the meanest, who do not appear to want a comfortable subsistence ; what man will not presently agree with the Author, when he says, *Danmark at present is but competently peopled, p. 88. Vexation of Spirit, ill Diet and Poverty being great obstructions to Procreation ; and the Peasants, who before used to have a large piece of Plate or two, Gold Rings, Silver Spoons, &c. not having them now, or indeed any other utensil of value, unless it be Featherbeds, whereof there are better, and in greater plenty*



plenty than in any place he ever saw. I should have imagin'd *Featherbeds* to have been as prolifick a piece of Furniture, as Gold Rings and Silver Porringers.

However the People have continued much about the same number for these two or three hundred years: As to the Multitudes that have been there heretofore, this may be observed, that since from all the three Northern Kingdoms, *Danmark*, *Norway* and *Sweden*, and the adjacent Provinces, near the *Elbe* and *Weser*, so many swarms went out so often to conquer and inhabit other more fertile and *Southern* Countries, it is probable at last so great deductions might exhaust the number; as *Saxo Grammaticus* in his eighth Book, in the Life of King *Snio* says, that when the *Lombards* went out of *Danmark*, in the great famine and dearth that reigned then, the Kingdom was so deserted, that great Woods and Forests grew up in many places, where before had been fertile ground; and to this day, the signs of the Plough are to be seen among the Trees. Another

ther great reason is attributed to the Plague, called the *Black Death*, that ravaged all the *Northern Kingdoms*, in the year 1348. when so many died, that scarce the tenth man was left to till the ground.

Our Author gives another reason, why they are not so numerous as formerly, for *discontent kills 'em*, and 'tis usual to have them die of a *Slatch*, which is an *Apoplexy* proceeding from trouble of mind. The *Falling Sickness* is more common in the *Northern Kingdoms* than with us, but not to that degree that our Author talks of, (p. 90.) And their *Apoplexies* are not half so fatal, as they have been in *England*, within these few years. 'Tis scarce reconcileable, that people should die in such number for *discontent*, whom in the beginning of the Chapter, he describes, p. 75. as taken up with a dull pleasure of being *careless* and *insensible*.

Let us proceed to the description of their Diet, in which the Reader may expect exactness, seeing our Author all along seems to have been a good  
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Trencher-man ; *Their Tables are usually well furnished with Dishes, yet he cannot commend their cheer,* p. 92. Other *English-men* have mightily commended their *Cheer*, and never complained of the *Leanness of their Meat* : The truth is, the *Danes* like it the better for not being very fat ; the greatest fault which they and other strangers find with the *English Meat* is, that it is too fat, which disagrees with most of 'em. This may be one reason, and perhaps a better than that of *Property not being secure*, why they have not been over diligent to *Introduce the Fatning of Tame Fowl*, it being an *Art not known to above two or three in Copenhagen*. And yet *Fat Capons* were in *Danmark* and *Norway* long before any *English-man* brought in the *Cramming Manufacture*, p. 92. *Beef and Veal*, p. 42. he allows them : *Wether Mutton is scarce, and seldom good* ; not so scarce or bad, though not in such plenty, or so fat as in *England* ; *Wild Ducks* taste as well as in *England* ; *Plovers* they have, but do not care for, but *Snipes* and other *Sea Fowl* in abundance, through all *Danmark*.

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mark. According to him here are no wild Pheasants, Woodcocks, Rabbits, or Fallow Deer, Red Deer being the Kings game, not to be bought for money. What game is permitted by Law to be sold in our English Markets? Wild Pheasants are not there as yet, but the Prince Royal having a Nursery of tame ones near Copenhagen, and they increasing prodigiously, it is thought they will soon grow wild and common. Their Woodcocks call'd *Agerhøns* are most delicious in Denmark. They have all sorts of Venison in plenty and perfection, nor is it kept so strictly for the Kings own use, but that it is very often to be had among any people of Fashion: For the King's Huntsmen have great priviledges in this case: and most of the Nobility and Gentry having their Game in the Country, can communicate enough of all sorts to their Friends. Rabbits the Danes have, but they do not care for them, they not being so good as in England; but Hares are plenty, and the Author says good, p. 92. As likewise their Bacon excellent. As to their Fish I have

have spoke before. *Their Butter is very good, and they have Melons, Grapes, Peaches, and all sorts of Sallads in great perfection. However in general, their way of Cookery would hardly be pleasing to an Englishman, p 92, 93.* The Danes generally roast and boil their Meat more than the English. If you call their's over-roasted, they would say yours was raw; but this might easily be adjusted: Their Broaths and Soops are extraordinary, I fancy, together with them, a man might contrive a Good Dinner, and a Desert out of what has been mentioned.

To Consumate the Entertainment, *The Liquors are Rhenish-wine, Cherry-Brandy, and all sorts of French Wine, p. 93.* The Fair Sex do not refuse them; in such a quantity as is agreeable to their health, and becoming their Sex and Modesty. *The men are fond of them, p. 93.* more addicted to drinking perhaps than is necessary: But for these Twenty years last past that Humor has declined, and does in some measure continue to do so daily.

There are some few other Customs of the *Danish Nation*, which He represents after his fashion, and so concludes.

*Their Marriages are usually preceded by Contracts*, p 94. and there is some Interval between that and the Wedding, according to the conditions of the Persons: What he says concerning *three, four, or more years, before they proceed to a Publick Wedding by the Minister*, p. 94. is to introduce his following Scandal upon the young People: *That often the young Couple grow better acquainted, before such formalities are dispatched.* There are no such long Intervals, or very seldom at least: Besides there is such a strictness in *Danmark*, about marrying, that no Minister dare marry any that is not of his own Parish, which prevents several Inconveniences: And there can be no greater shame than it is in *Danmark* for a New married Woman to be brought to bed before her time.

If we will believe him *the Gentry give Portions with their Daughters*, p. 94. I must confess, I had rather believe the

*Danes*

*Danes* themselves, who assure me that no body in *Danmark*, gives any portion in Money with his Daughter, except the Wedding Dinner, Cloaths, and Household-Stuff. But in requital for this the Daughters have a share of the Estate, when their Parents die. For it is to be remarkt that every Brother hath an equal share of the Patrimony, the youngest as well as the eldest, and each Sister has half as much as any Brother. When a Parent would dispose of his Estate otherwise by Will, it must (as has been said before) be signed by the King in his Life time, which, in truth is no other, than that he must have a new Law to disinherit any of his Children.

*Sumptuous Burials and Monuments*, (he says) are much in request with the Nobility, p.94. The King has some years since by a particular Law, retrenched much of the former Luxury and Magnificence of the great Peoples Burials; so that they now are moderate, and yet very proper and decent. The common People are mean spirited, p.94. yet in the foregoing page, they were proud

*proud and vain*; which two sorts of qualities seldom meet together. If they have any fault it is a quite contrary one, which is that of being too much inclined to fight upon the least word, and too slight provocations: Besides, they must always be acknowledged to be desirous, rather to confer than receive obligations, which a *mean Spirit* never does. The *Swedes*, who are as brave a Nation, as any in the world, have sufficiently try'd their courage: and in all their Engagements, that they have had in the present King and Queens of *England's* Service, they have behav'd themselves like men. The defence, which the common People made for their Country, and *Amack* in particular, deserves not only to be encouraged with Privileges, but to have so excellent a Poem, as that of *Amagria-vindicata*, written by *Borrichius*, to continue the memory of their valour down to posterity.

What Tradesmen he may have met with, it is impossible to know; and what notion he may have of being cheated: But whereas he says, *p. 95.*  
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the common people are inclin'd to gross Cheating; they have the general reputation with other men of being fair Dealers. First, *An Old superstitious woman would not sell him any Green Geese.* This silly story (as he relates it, p. 95, 96.) gives him a more lively Idea of the temper of the common people, than any description he could make; and in mine it raises a much brighter Image of the Author: Especially when he proceeds to tell me, that in their Markets they will ask the same Price for stinking meat as for fresh; for lean as for fat, if it be of a Kind, p. 97. We'll suppose the Butchers so mad as to do so: But how came he to know this curiosity? did he cheapen lean meat, and stinking meat? Some frugal people go towards the latter end of a Market to buy the refuse cheap, perhaps our Author did so too, and makes his Complaint in Print, because he was disappointed of a pennyworth.

Where he lays it down, as a sure way not to obtain, to seem to value, and to ask importunately, p. 90. It is that way which I would advise no man to follow,

low, for certainly the *Danes* are not such Fools as to keep their Wares, when they find the Buyer so forward as to overvalue them.

*No Lodgings in Copenhagen for strangers. In Taverns one must be content to Eat and Drink in a publick Room, p. 97.* It is so in all *Germany*; but in *Copenhagen* persons may have Tables or Rooms to themselves when bespoke, and no stranger need, or does want convenient Lodgings, both in publick and private houses.

*Their Seasons of Jollity are very scarce, p. 97.* Persons of Fashion have their Diversions at seasonable Times, as Music, Comedies, Retreats into the Country in Summer, as well as their Sleds in the Winter. Whereas he says, they content themselves with running at the Goose on Shrove tuesday, p. 97. One would think that Men of Quality ran at this Goose, but it is only a pastime of his beloved Boors of *Amack*, and performed by them: only sometimes, because of the odd frolicks of these Peasants, persons of better Character condescend to be their Spectators.

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Perhaps it may be thought too nice for him to remark, *That no body presumes to go in a Sled till the King and Court has begun, that the King passes over a new Bridge the first; and that the Clocks of Copenhagen strike the hours after the Court Clock,* p. 97. If these Remarks were but as True, as they are Nice, they would be admirable; but as soon as the Snow comes every one *Presumes* to use his Sled, the Diversion of it indeed is become more fashionable, when the King and Court have done it one night through *Copenhagen*. As for new Bridges, some of them might drop down again without any Passage over them, if no one were to go till the King had done it: In the mean time our Author must provide Ferries for the Passengers; the Clocks of *Copenhagen* must be the most complaisant in the world; otherwise if some traiterous Clocks should chance to go to fast, they might make an exception to a rule so universal. I like this Account our Author gives us of Precedency in such ridiculous matters most extreemly, because having

ving been searching according to his advice among the *Barbarians*, I find something like it at the *Savage Court* of *Monomotapa*, where the Emperor having Dined, Commands a Trumpet to be sounded, to give notice to the rest of the Princes of the World, that they may go to Dinner.

The Language he says, *is very ungrateful, and like the Irish in its whining complaining tone*, p. 98. He may be as free with the *Irish* as he pleases; But the *Danes* and *Norss* speak more like the *English* in their accent than any other People, and therefore these two Nations most easily learn, to read, speak and understand one anothers Languages upon occasion. There is a great agreement between their *Monosyllables*, (p. 98.) which being generally the particles, and strength, or sinews of a Language, shew that the *English* has not only incorporated the old *Saxon* but the *Danish* likewise, to bring it to its present perfection. At Court *High Dutch* and *French* are much used, and also *Italian*: Though Conversation often passes in these, yet if *any* should

should boast that he could not speak Danish, p. 98. he would render himself ridiculous: and an Englishman might think him not worthy to eat Danish Bread: and indeed with reason, for among the living Tongues, there is none that for its abundance, the propriety of the Expression, the fitness and agreeableness to Poetry and Numbers, can pretend to surpass it.

I shall finish the Remarks upon this Chapter with a recapitulation of what the Author has delivered in it. Was ever any man so Planet-struck as this Writer, to pronounce a People the most miserable in one Page, and to fill the next with the Grandeur and Equipage (p. 83.) of the Gentry, the plenty of their Tables (p. 92.) Their retreats for pleasure in fruitful and delightful Gardens, (p. 92.) at the same time declaring that the Burghers, Servants, and even Peasants have change of Lining and are neat and cleanly (93.) What Country can boast of more than Plenty and Neatness?

He begins with telling us, that in former times when the Nobility and Gentry

try were the same thing (p. 76.) That is, during the times that the Nobles had an excess of Power (p. 76.) in their hands, they liv'd in great Affluence and Prosperity, *ibid.* which he takes much pains to describe, and every body will easily be induced to believe. Then the Commons were willing in a great measure to be directed by them. (*ibid.*) that is, because they depended on them (*ibid.*) were forced like Slaves (p. 52.) to truckle to them whither they would or no. But in process of time the Liberties of the whole Country were lost, p. 76. By which alteration the Nobles were reduced to some bounds, and the Commons deliver'd from a Tyrannical Aristocracy, p. 73. This change forsooth creates in them all a kind of laziness and idle despondency, setting them beyond hopes and fears; in so much that even the Nobility are now desirous (p. 78.) to procure Employments Civil, (Strange!) and Military (Wonderful!) Civil, I suppose, without hopes, and Military without fears.

Under these Circumstances 'tis easily imagin'd the present condition of such

a People in all ranks is most deplorable, (p. 75.) Their Nobility and Gentry sunk very low, and diminishing daily both in number and credit, (p. 76.) they are forced to live meanly and obscurely in some corner of their ruinous Palaces; and patiently endure their Poverty at home; their Spirits (for there was not so much as a Song or Tune made in three years, p. 96.) as well as Estates grown so mean, that you would scarce believe 'em to be Gentlemen by their Discourse and Garb.

The truth of all which foregoing Assertions, is seen in nothing more plainly than in what he fully delivers to us, concerning the extravagant expences which the Danes are at in Coaches, Retinue, cloaths, &c. p. 83. They ride abroad, it seems, poor Gentlemen! in their Coaches with great Equipage, to show how patiently they endure their Poverty in some obscure corner of their ruinous Palaces. They go so very fine in their Dress, after the French Mode, (p. 93.) and are so prodigal in their Cloaths, p. 83. that, you would scarce believe 'em to be Gentle-

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men by their Garb. Their Tables are so well furnished with Dishes, p. 92. and their Gardens afford them Fruit in so great perfection, that they are forced to seek Employments, that they may eat a piece of bread, p. 81. p. 79. But if they have a mind to carouse, or be excessive in their Drinking, they have *Rhenish, and French Wines*, p. 93. to do it with; and upon a merry bout, even a Boor can drop a Rix-dollar, for a chirruping dose of Brandy, p. 84. And though he has neither Plate nor Silver Spoon in his Cottage. (p. 88.) yet can be as merry as a Prince, and has clean Linnen, (p. 93. poor Slave, p. 86. and a good Feather-bed, (p. 88.) poor Negro! p. 86. to go home and lye down on.

To conclude, When any of the Gentry dye, they leave such Estates behind them, as that their Children think themselves oblig'd to make Costly Burials, and raise Sumptuous Monuments, p. 94 to their Memory.

Such is their Misery when Living, such their Ignominy when Dead.



## CHAP. IX.

*Of the Revenue.*

**L**ET us in this Chapter follow the Authors advice, p. 102. and *Measure Hercules by his Foot*. If what has gone before does not suffice, let us at least from hence take the height of his fancy, and the level of his understanding.

He does indeed throughout the whole pursue his first design, which is to multiply the Taxes, and yet afterwards to lessen the Revenue; with what Art he does it, and with what respect to Truth, the following Instances may convince the Reader.

Consumption, or Excise upon things consumable, is the first Tax he mentions, p. 100. The *Danes* perhaps took their pattern for this from *Holland*. But here the Author to multiply the Taxes makes three of one; for he says (*ibid.*) *There are*

*besides smaller Taxes, as thirdly upon Marriages, where every couple marrying pay so much for their Licence, according to their Qualities; this is pretty high, and comes in some Cases to 30 or 40 Rixdollars. This is only a branch of the consumption, where it is decreed, that every couple that marries shall pay a small matter to the King; nor is this pretty high, for it seldom amounts among the Common People higher than from half a Rix-dollar to a whole one; but paying for Licences for Marriage is quite another thing. People of Quality that will not have the publick Banes thrice proclaimed in the Churches, and besides desire to be married at home in their Houses privately, buy Licences and commonly pay 10 Rixdollars for them. That Tax for Brewing, Grinding, &c. is nothing else but the Consumption paid by Brewers or Millers.*

*Poll Money, he says, p. 101. is sometimes raised twice a year. This is more than the Danes know of (or if it might have happened is extremely rare)*

rare) and in raising this Tax more proportion is observed in *Danmark*, between the substance of one and another, than any where else, wherefore it is very far from truth, that it is only guess'd at.

*Fortification Tax*, or Money raised for, or upon pretence of making *Fortifications*, p. 101. was never raised but once, which was three years ago; nor was it done then upon pretence, but expended upon the Fortifications of *Croneborg*, *Rensborg*, &c. and then to ease the Subject, the Pole Tax was not gathered that Year. *Marriage Tax* for a Daughter of *Danmark* is raised upon occasion, (as in other places) but that under this Name, occasion is taken to raise more than the Portion, is more than any one can pretend to demonstrate.

*Trade-Money*, p. 101. where every Tradesman is taxed for the exercising his Trade, and moreover obliged to quarter Soldiers, is a Tax never heard of, except what a Tradesman pays to his Company in the Cities, where he begins to exercise his Trade, and

this is very unjustly called a Tax to the King ; and then he is obliged to quarter Souldiers, not as a Tradesman, but a Burgher.

*Ground Rent*, he says, p. 102. *is paid for all Houses in Copenhagen, or any other Towns in Danmark ; which are taxed by the King when he pleases.* This is called *Byskat*, or *Town-Tax*, and is contributed towards the City Stock, and is a very small matter, nothing near 4 per Cent. as he afterwards (p. 103.) would perswade us. In the other Cities of *Danmark*, this Tax was never known to be paid to the King, but in *Copenhagen* such a thing may have happened once, instead of another Tax which then ceased.

We come next to six very edifying Pages, viz. p. 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108. where any one that is curious may know the Excise upon Mustard seed, Eggs, Tripe and Coleworts ; also upon Eels, Soap and Herrings ; which sheet of his Book can be no where more acceptable, nor of greater use, than for the more careful Preservation of those Commodities,

dities, when they are to be carried from *Leaden-hall*, or *Newgate Market*.

*Publick Mills*, it seems there are, (p. 109.) where all the Inhabitants of Copenhagen are bound to grind, and to pay the *Summs* above-mentioned for grinding. There are such Mills, but they cause no new Tax; and what is paid for grinding there, is as cheap, as it would be done any where else, they being appointed only, that so the Consumption Tax may not be avoided.

Having gone a second time over his Taxes, and given an account of some that had never been, and others that have seldom been, he comes at last, p. 113. to one that had like to have been: For if the Kings only Daughter had been married to the Elector of Saxony, as she was about to be, a Tax had certainly been levy'd. Perhaps there might! in the mean time what does this Tax do here? Especially when (in the very next words) he supposes that by this, an English Reader, has taken a Surfeit of his account

of Taxes: For if he must have surfeited us, it might have been with something to the purpose. I confess no Tax the *Danes* lye under, surfeits me half so much, as the having paid three Shillings for such a Narrative.

After all that he has said, it is easily imagined, that a Fleet and Army cannot be maintained without Taxes, which are raised either upon Land, by Poll-money or Excise. His present Majesty has with great Wisdom, caused a valuation of all Houses in Cities, and an admeasurement of all Lands in the Country, p. 110. from whence every man pays in proportion to his Estate, and each Farm is tax'd higher or lower, according to the Fertility of the Land. Seasonableness of the Year, or Ability of the Landlord, p. 101. so there is an equality of the Taxes, and the manner of Taxing, p. 247. This makes the People both willing and able to bear them; and as the contrary, (*viz.*) unequal Taxation, was the cause of the Alteration of the Government, so this is the Preservation of it.

Were

Were *Danmark* in a profound Peace, as the Author imagins (p. 114.) then he might have cried out with some reason, *Pax servientibus gravior est, quam liberis bellum.* But when the greatest Princes of *Europe* are in Arms, during the Noise and Tumult of War, the Peace of *Danmark* cannot be so profound. And I believe that it is no ill Maxim for a Neuter Prince, to take care, whilst his Neighbours are in War, that the Conqueror shall not be able to hurt him. *Danmark* endeavours to do this, and accordingly keeps up a Fleet and Army; so that if a War should happen, he need not be in suspense, whether his Subjects could possibly bear a greater Burthen, p. 110. for there would not be a necessity for much more towards maintaining them; and then besides the disciplining of the men, there would be all that charge saved, which attends upon the Levying of new Souldiers.

From this account of Taxes, the Author brings us to a Catalogue of other Miseries, *The number of trading Ships*

*Ships is decreased, and does not come up to what it did within these 30 years, p. 116. and the foreign Trade of Norway is considerably diminish'd, since their late Quarrel with the Dutch, p. 115. whereas in truth, the Trade never was greater than it is now, and the Dutch can so little be supplied with their Wooden Commodities from Sweden, that they are glad to refix their Commerce with Norway again.*

He gives us, p. 117. his computation of the Ships that Trade thither, and that pass the *Sound* yearly, but I never lik'd his computations, because I have before found him wrong in his Arithmetick; and at present there is a difference that I cannot easily reconcile: In his Chapter of the *Sound* (p. 23; 24, 25.) he recites a *Letter from a very Understanding Person*, March 31st, 1691. which gives him to understand, *that since the Peace with Sweden, the Sound has not yeilded above 80000 Rixdollars per annum, and the last Year past, it did not reach to full 70000.* Now if I should have believed his understanding Friend, what



what a mistake I might have run into: For when the Author himself comes to give us his opinion of it, p. 115. he says, that *in the years 1690 and 1691, it amounted not to much more than 65000 Rixdollars, at which rate we may judge it likely to continue.* Seeing this disagreement between him and his *understanding Friend*, what credit can we Strangers give to the Letter of Advice, when there are at least 4000 Rixdollars in the account between'em; which he will not take his Friends word for.

*There is another branch of the Kings Revenue, p 117. which is least considerable, and arises from the Rents of the Crown Lands, and confiscated Estates. The latter are in the Kings hands, either upon account of Forfeiture for Treason and other crimes, or by reason of Debt, and Non-payment of Taxes; but notwithstanding this addition of Lands, the King is so far from being the richer, that he is the poorer for it. And were the thing true, that Estates fell into the Crown rather than pay Taxes, it would be great pity that*

that the King should receive no advantage by them; but such Surrenders are as imaginary, as his Confiscations for Treason and other crimes: For *Danmark* is that happy Country, where, according to his own words, p. 139. *You never hear of any Person guilty of the crime of Treason against the King; there are no Clippers and Coyners, no Robbers upon the High-way, nor House-breakers.* So that if he, being an exact Arithmetician, will put together the Rents of Estates given to the King, rather than pay Taxes; the Rents of Estates confiscated for Treason, Rents of Estates forfeited for Coyning, Robbing and House breaking, to the Money arising to his Majesty, from the Tax which might have been, p. 113. the *Summ total* will probably be just nothing.

But farther, as for this sort of Land, it generally turns to Forest, and contributes to his Diversion, though little to his Purse, p. 118. It is a sign his Purse needs no supply, when he can afford so much ground for his Diversion. *And then*

*then the Royal Palaces run to decay,ib.* And so they do in all Countries, when the Prince is better pleased with another Scituation. As for several of the King of *Danmark's* Palaces, they are old uncouth Buildings, used by former Kings, disused now, and therefore not kept in so good order as *Fredericksborg, Jagersborg*, and others, where the King passes some part of the Year

The Author it seems has met with another *understanding Person*, p. 119. who has informed him in several things, as first, *that it is very difficult to make any rational computation of the running Cash of these Kingdoms,ib.* or indeed of any Kingdom besides these; and so his Labour might have been superseded; *certainly it is but very little, and not near the hundredth part of that of England,ib.* When he is able to give a Rational Computation of the Running Cash of *England*, then it will be time enough to guess what proportion that of *Danmark* may bear to it; but till I find that understanding Persons agree in the computation

putation of that of my own Country, I shall despair of finding them exact, as to that of another. If *they have no Cash by them, and are indebted over head and ears to their Creditors at Amsterdam and Hamborough, ib.* how comes it to pass, that the *Danish Merchants* have so good Credit in both those Cities, and how come they to have it in *London*? But the Officers of the Army transport their Money to other Countries: This may be true in some very few instances; but for the most part these Officers are *Danes*, or married and settled in *Danmark* as has before been intimated. That few, or none of the Ministers of State purchase any Lands, p. 118. is as true as other of his Remarks, for there is no publick Minister, be he *Dane*, or not, that has not one, two, or more Seats, with Lands appertaining to them in the Country. That these Kingdoms consume more of Foreign Commodities, than their own Product can countervail, *ib.* cannot certainly be said of *Norway*, nor of several Provinces of *Danmark*, as *Jutland, Laaland, &c.* and any

any person who has the least knowledge of their Traffick, will easily confute this Assertion. As for the *running of Brass Money amongst the common People*, it is as Farthings amongst us: Their Silver Coin is very good, in respect of several other Nations, although not equal to *Sterling*; but whether the goodness of Coin be a way to preserve Running Cash in a Kingdom, may perhaps hereafter come to be considered by the *English*.

Under these circumstances, I cannot think this *understanding Person* a competent Judge of the Running Cash of *Danmark*, any more than I take the Authorto be of the King of *Danmark's* Revenue, though he is so very particular as to make it, *Two Millions, two hundred twenty two thousand Rixdollars*, p. 122. and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, because the Taxes not being every year the same, the Revenue received by several Officers, and no account given but to the King himself, the calculation of the Revenue can hardly be made by those, who are most employed

ployed in these Affairs at the Court, much less by a Foreigner.

*To conclude with Norway, the Revenue of the Southern part amounts to between five and six hundred thousand Rixdollars, and of the Northern to between two and three hundred thousand, and so the Total may be communibus annis 800000 Rixdollars, so says the Author, p. 117. But when he comes to sum up the whole Revenue, p. 121. there all the Revenue of Norway comes but to 700000 Rixdollars. Were their Losses in Denmark to be so great, the Natives, p. 120. might well think that it was impossible for the Taxes to continue, and wish for an Invader, since they have little or no property to lose. For you were pleased, Sir, to drop four thousand Rixdollars in the Customs of the Sound; and here you defalk a hundred thousand Rixdollars more: Might I advise, whatever Foreigners may be prefer'd in the Danish Court, you should never come into the Treasury, if you can make up your Accounts no better.*

CHAP.

## CHAP. X.

*Of the Army, Fleet and Fortresses.*

THE Author begins this Chapter with bewailing the Misery of *Danmark*, that the Revenue is expended upon a standing Army, and upon the maintaining of a Fleet and Fortresses: And if *Danmark* had not sufficient reasons for the maintenance of all these, they would have just cause to complain.

But it seems it is the *King of France*, that Great Master of the Art of Reigning, that has instructed the Court of *Danmark*, p. 123. and the King is his Pupil, p. 124. and in pursuance to such a character he has taught him, the pernicious secret of making one part of the People both the Bridle and Scourge to the other. This is not so great a secret, but that it has been known and practised in all Ages and Countries; that when one part of a Nation is factious and mutinous, the

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more honest and sober part should  
*bridle* them, and if part of a Nation  
rebel, the other that is for quietness  
should endeavour to *scourge* and cor-  
rect them. But God be thanked,  
*Danmark* has no occasion for an Ar-  
my upon these accounts, nor neces-  
sity of going to *France* for such a  
Maxim. In the next place, *France*  
has *taught him to raise more Men than*  
*his Country can maintain*, p. 124. Ve-  
ry well! And then his own Prudence  
teaches him to disband such as he  
thinks unnecessary or burthensome to  
him, as he has done several times. But  
the great thing that he has taught  
him is, *that Souldiers are the only true*  
*Riches*, p. 125, 126, 127. The thing  
that the Author would here reflect  
upon is, that the *German Princes* of-  
ten receive Money, before they will  
send their Troops into a Foreign Ser-  
vice; and hence he would infer, *that*  
*at present Souldiers are grown as saleable*  
*Ware, as Sheep and Oxen*, p. 125. What  
a strange Country this must be, *where*  
*the Souldiers are Sheep and Oxen!* and  
*the Peasants Timber Trees*, p. 86. But the  
King



King of *Danmark* esteems his Soldiers to be his Wealth, only as he can make them serviceable to his Allies, or as they preserve his Subjects from any foreign attempts, and so are the causes of Quiet, and consequently of true Riches.

Yet, whatever the matter is, it happens, p. 127. that the Pupil improves but ill upon the example which the *French King* has set him. *The Toad may emulate the Ox and swell, but he shall sooner burst than equal him*, p. 127. Truly a very decent similitude for a couple of Crown'd Heads: I find the Author mightily taken with these kind of Animals, for, p. 232. speaking with reference to, and commendation of the Laws of *Danmark*, p. 232. he says, *there is no Plant or Insect how venomous or mean soever, but is good for something*; upon which a Friend of mine observed, that there may be a creature in the world, that has as much Venom and Malice as any Vermin, and yet be good for nothing.

It were to be wisht, that there could be a Remedy found for keep-

ing up so great a number of Souldiers, as are at present in *Europe*. But his own words (p. 126.) *That none of the Kings or Princes, though endowed with a more peaceable spirit and better judgment than the rest, dares lead the Dance and disarm, for fear of his armed Neighbours:* Excuse not only the King of *Danmark*, but those other Kings, whom he obliquely would blame upon this occasion.

To give a List of the *Danish* Officers would be too nice, and is continually variable; however the King of *Danmark* may be said to have above twenty thousand men in pay, besides those that are in the Emperor and the King of *England's* Service. I have before given an account of the Souldiery, only I must add this farther, that when he says, the *Troopers are maintained by their Peasants*, p. 135. The Reader must know, that there are particular Peasants living on Lands in the Country, that are appropriated to this use; so that such a Peasant as contributes to the maintaining of these Troopers paysthe less, both  
Rent

Rent and Taxes. *That these Troopers are none of the best Souldiers*, p. 135. is reported by this Author because he confesses, *they are generally Natives*, ibid. Yet King William has judged far better of the three Regiments of Horse that he had from *Danmark*, the half part of which behaved themselves so well in the Battle of *Landen* (for the other half was with the Duke of *Wirttemberg*) that his Majesty was pleased to compliment their Colonels particularly, upon the Bravery and Valour of their Troops.

The Author gives us a reason (p. 135.) why there are not more Natives in the Army; *Because the Landlords, whose Slaves they are, can hinder them from entering into the Kings Service, and remand them if any should offer so to do.* This is true only of the *Vornede*, whose condition has heretofore been described: But it is an apparent proof, that the King of *Danmark* is not so arbitrary as he would make him, and that the *Danes* have not entirely lost their Property; since they have such an

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Authority,

Authority, as to be able to deny their King the taking men from their Farms, though they are to be employed in the Service of their Country.

As for the *French* Officers, which he says are in the Army, the most part of them are such as have been forc'd to leave their Country for the sake of Religion; and *Danmark* thinks it a Duty and Honour to be able to grant them Protection.

In his Account of the Fortifications, p. 143. instead of saying that *Naxkew* is of no defence, he might have said, that *Nakskow* is a good Fortress, which it shewed in the War with *Sweden*, when it longer resisted the Enemy than most of the other Towns: He speaks as slightly of the Fortifications of *Copenhagen* in this place, p. 144. as he did before; although that, and not *Rensburg*, p. 144. is the most considerable place for strength, that the King of *Danmark* has. Neither is *Nyborg* so much out of repair; nor *Fridericks-hall*, which is the strongest place in *Norway* by natural scituation, fo

so much commanded by the neighbouring Hill as he would insinuate.

In the Account of the Fleet, which he makes to consist of but two and thirty Ships, p. 141. he has omitted several; and as to what he says, *that it was never set to Sea thus equipt*, (p. 142.) The late Wars with Sweden may sufficiently confute him, and yet the King of *Danmark* had much fewer Ships then, than he has at present. The *Danes* and *Norish* are very good Seamen: The *Dutch* are mightily desirous of them, and consequently have several in their Service; yet not so but that they would return upon occasion; and indeed all the Seamen are so ready to be employed in the Kings Service, that there is no need of pressing to man the Fleet: To make this the more easy, the Sea Officers are kept in pay during a Peace, as well as in time of War; and so are the Seamen, who have a Salary, and are employed in the *Bremer Holm*, in working upon all Materials necessary for the Naval Service. As for the Sea Provision of the *Danes*, which he says

is very bad; the contrary will easily be evinc'd, by any that have experience of it. The *Mutiny of the Seamen*, p. 138. and the besieging the King in his Palace, p. 139. is a meer story, for in Denmark *are no Mutineers*, p. 246. But it may have happened, that the Seamens Wives may have had Complaints to the Lords of the Admiralty; now the Admiralty being opposite to the Castle, their flocking thither, perhaps to this over-curious Gentleman, who is troubled with several *active qualities which Liberty and Freedom beget* p. 75. and has his Head always full of Commotions, may have seem'd to have been a Mutiny.

C H A P.

## CHAP. XI.

*Of the Court.*

TO give Characters of living Princes, and publick Ministers of State, must be a thing very difficult: It is not easy for the man, who would make 'em to set aside passion or partiality, and mens tempers, humours, inclinations and interests daily, nay hourly varying, it is hard to fix a lasting character upon a man, till we see the whole Thred and Tenor of his Life and Actions: This is one reason why I don't defer so much to the characters which the Author gives in this Chapter; besides when I have found him mistaken in his Account and Description of things, which are sensible and permanent, I shall be much more cautious how I trust him as to his notions of men, who are mutable and various especially when he would make his search into the recesses of their mind, and there discover their very

very thoughts and *sincerity*, p. 168. For if the Authors Conversation be like his Writing, a man might be very free and open in his temper, and yet appear reserv'd to him; for it is the opinion taken of the Man which makes one disclose himself to him: And I am the more confirm'd in not relying upon these characters, because in the same Chapter, when he is to give us an account of so considerable a Court, he tells us things so very ridiculous: As that I must go for an Idea of the *Danish Court to some English Nobleman*, p. 159. methinks the *Horse and Foot Guards, and Trabands, the Kettle Drums the Trumpets, which are in perfection, and being rang'd in a large place before the Palace, proclaim aloud the very minute when he sits down to Table*, declare to me that there is some difference. *That few or no Gentlemen that have no Employments come to Court*, p. 159. I can't imagine whether men should go, or where they should sooner pay their attendance, for the obtaining Preferment, if they have any hopes, or merits to deserve it.



it. *That the Kings Children, Domestic and Foreign Ministers, Officers of the Army and Household, who appear in the Anti-chamber and Bed-chamber, seldom amount to above the number of twenty or thirty, p. 159.* I cannot think the number seldom to exceed thirty, when the Royal Family is so numerous as to make seven of them; and methinks Courtesy, Duty or Interest at least, might bring four and twenty more to make above thirty. *That there is a plentiful Table, but the Meat is drest after their own manner, p. 158.* Ridiculous! Is not the King of Spain's drest after his own manner? There are abundance more of the like particulars, which I shall omit, only this one, where he says, *That King Frederick had once the thoughts of making the present Count Guldenlew, King of Norway, which has been remembered to his Prejudice, p. 155.* For it is what was never heard of in Denmark; nor could that thought have been consistent with such a Kings great Wisdom. I must for these reasons, beg the Authors pardon, if I do  
not

not give an entire belief to his characters; and the Readers, for my not giving any of the same persons my self: But with a very short description of the Court conclude this Chapter.

The King of *Danmark's* great and royal Qualities make him be universally belov'd by his People; and the Queen by her goodness, obliges them to the same affection, and makes her difference in opinion from them scarce discernable. *Frederick*, the Prince Royal, in his late Travels, where-ever he came appeared accomplished and very gracious; and at home he is admir'd, for having such a temper as will follow his Father's example, and pursue his designs for the Ease and Prosperity of his Subjects. Prince *Christian* has all the Vigor and Gayety of Youth; and the two younger Princes *Charles* and *William*, give great hopes, agreeable to their respective Ages: And the Princess *Sophia Hederig*, has all that Beauty and Sweetness, which will one day render some young Prince happy. The Ministers

Ministers of State who compose the Council, as *Guldenlew, Reventlaw, &c.* are Persons of Honour and Fidelity to their Master, by whose advice affairs are so manag'd, that he has Love at home, and Honour abroad. Though the Court has not all that Luxury, which may be in some more Southern Climates, yet there is Decency and a sufficient Grandeur: Nor is it strange, that a warlike Prince and Nation should express their Magnificence by things suitable, as the Attendance of Horse and Foot Guards, Kettle-drums and Trumpets; and consequently that the Kings Diversion should be the reviewing of his Troops, or Hunting in its proper season, as an exercise becoming a Soldier. These occasion frequent removals of the Court; which can go no where to a finer place than *Fredericksborg*, which, tho it be not built after the modern Architecture, yet may be esteemed one of the pleasantest Pallaces in *Europe*. The Ladies likewise have their Diversions, not only in the Hunting of Deer and Swans,

Swans, but the nicer ones of their Sleds, Musick, Masquerades and Comedies. To encrease the Grandeur of the Court, the King has two Orders of Knighthood: The first being that of the Elephant, is given only to Foreign Princes, or Subjects of the highest Deserts and Qualities. The other, which is the Order of *Daneburg*, was instituted long ago, *but not as our Author says, by one King Dan, who saw a White Cross with Red Edges descend from Heaven, and thereupon instituted the Order*, p. 178. For King *Waldemar II.* fighting against the *Liflanders* in the Year 1219, saw, or pretended to see, this Banner descend from Heaven, which was followed by a great Victory; and in remembrance of this, the Order of *Daneborg* was instituted. This was laid aside a great while, but revived by his present Majesty. The Knights are inferior to those of the Elephant; yet they are both fewer in number, p. 179. and greater in Honour by far than the Baronets in *England*.

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As to the Rank and Precedency of all great Officers and other persons, the Author has given us an Ordonnance in *French* concerning it, which was published in 1680. It is true that his Account is to represent *Danmark*, as it stood in 1692. However it is strange, that so curious and exact a man should have no correspondence there from 92 till 94, when his Book was published ; for then he might have known, that by a new Ordonnance dated 11th of *February*, 1693. this old Ordonnance of our Authors is altered in abundance of particulars, so that he has nine whole Pages of his Book, that, by his negligence, are entirely good for nothing.

## C H A P.

## C H A P. XII.

*The Disposition and Inclinations of the  
King of Denmark towards his Neigh-  
bours.*

**T**His Chapter seems to labour under the same difficulties with the former, for as we see the Interests of Princes are changeable, so are their *Inclinations*; upon which reason I shall leave him to dive into the Hearts of Men, and the Cabinets of Princes, and only see whither his Matter of Fact be absolutely true: For that being the Foundation, according as that appears, we shall be able to give our opinion of his Superstructure.

First, As this Author is a mighty Lover of Seditions within a Kingdom, so he is of Animosities and Quarrels without: Therefore his Preface is very common and often repeated, That there will be a fresh War between *Danmark* and *Sweden*: But on the

the contrary, they rather grow greater Friends every day than other, nor has there been a stricter Alliance between those Crowns than is at present, which has been lately renewed by solemn Treaties.

Secondly, *Whenever* (says he) *we please to caress the one at the expence of the other, this seeming Knot will discover the weakness of the contexture, and probably dissolve of it self,* p. 192. These two Princes are not to be suppos'd to break solemn Oaths and Treaties for a little interest, that may be proffered them by *England* and *Holland*: And we saw this last year, when the *Danes* stopt the *Dutch* Ships in the *Sound* the *Swede*, although never so much earnest, could not be prevail'd with to go off from the King of *Danmark's* Interest, or take any other party, but contributed what he could, to procure a satisfaction for his Confederates.

Thirdly, *That the Alliance by the King of Sweden's having married the others Sister, is not of any moment towards a good Correspondence,* p. 192.

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is not altogether so certain, for this Queen whilst she lived, was the greatest Tye between these two Nations: She was the delight of them both, and that not without reason, for she had all the Accomplishments of Piety, Wisdom, Goodness, and all other Virtues: So that *Sweden* loves *Danmark* for nothing more than the having received from thence a Queen, for whom they had so great a Veneration.

Fourthly, He wrongs the King of *Sweden* when he says, p. 193. *That he shewed coldness and indifference enough to his Queen: He a vertuous Prince, ibid. and she an accomplished Princess, ibid. and yet coldness and indifference!* What is this but a Contradiction? But the matter of fact is this, that never a greater Love and Esteem could be had for a Queen, than this King had for his; which was manifest y enough shewn by the deep Affliction her Death threw him into, so that he would scarce admit of Consolation; and *Sweden* never heard of such a Sumptuousness and Magnificence,



Magnificence, as that wherewith her Burial was accompanied.

Fifthly, Whatever he omimates concerning the Swedes *avoiding a further Matrimonial Tye with Denmark*, p. 193. Yet it is true, that the general report of the World is, concerning a double Marriage between the Prince Royal of *Danmark*, and the Princess of *Sweden*; as also between the Prince Royal of *Sweden*, and the Princess of *Danmark*: If so, where is this Gentlemans assurance of the impossibility of a further Matrimonial Tye; or the certainty of the Prince of *Holstein's* being contracted to the Princess of *Sweden*, whom he falsely cal's, p. 193. *the only Daughter of the King of Sweden*; this King having two Princesses living, by the lately deceased Queen.

Sixthly, As the Author is pretty near in guessing, that the King of *Danmark* would not sit down with the Duke of Zell's thrusting himself into the Dutchy of Saxe Lawenburg; so he is out of the way, when he says, that the King of *Sweden* would up-

*hold the Lunenburg Family, though secretly: For the Swede was one of the chief Mediators that made the Duke of Zell demolish Rakelung last year, and give the King of Danmark the satisfaction which he desired.*

Seventhly, When he says, *that the Duke of Holstein has, by the Sister of the King of Danmark, issue a very hopeful Prince; one should think he has no more issue than this only Son; whereas the Duke of Holstein has several Children of both Sexes.*

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### CHAP. XIII.

*The Manner of Dispossessing and Restoring the Duke of Holstein Gottorp.*

ANY one who reads this, and the foregoing Chapter will see, the Authors partiality for the Duke of *Holstein*: He seems to have undertaken his Cause, and to display it in all its best Colours and Brightness.

ness. It were an easy thing, in answer to all this, to transcribe the King of *Danmark's* Manifesto upon this occasion, which those who are curious may consult if they please, it having been spread about all *Germany*. But I shall avoid meddling with any Justification of the King of *Danmark* upon this Account: The reason is, because there is at present an intire Reconciliation between the King and his Brother-in law the Duke; and last year they met together with great Friendship in *Holstein*. Now Reconciliation clears up a thousand things, which Distrust, Jealousy, or Misunderstanding may have cast before one: What heretofore may have seem'd unkind or unjust, then will appear to have been necessary; but especially upon the renewing of Friendship, there should be no Justification of former Proceedings made by either Party; for such Justification shows as if the breach were not thoroughly repair'd, and will give a handle for future disputes and difficulties: Since no re-

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concilement will be perfect, but such as carries along with it an entire oblivion of past differences, and all their circumstances.

#### C H A P. XIV.

*The Interests of Danmark in Relation to other Princes,*

I Shall be very short in relation to this Chapter, because it is of the same nature with the former.

What he says of *Danmark*, that it resembles a *Monster that is all Head and no Body, all Soldiers and no Subjects*, p. 224. has been sufficiently confuted. However, if I were to have a Monster, I would rather have one that is all Head and no Body, than such a one as he would make, which is all Body and no Head.

Neither am I of opinion, that *Danmark* bears no greater proportion to *France*, than the little *Republick of St. Marino* does to *Venice*; and

and that *Danmark* is the *least and poorest Kingdom in Europe*, p. 225. for as to its poverty I have given him an account, and as to the *Little-ness of this Kingdom*, I must a second time make bold with the first words of his Book against him; That if we *consider the Extent of the King of Denmark's Dominions*, he may with *Justice be reckon'd among the greatest Princes in Europe*.

## CH A P. XIV.

*Of the Laws, Courts of Justice, &c.*

THE *Danes* are sprung from the *Goths*, who have always been a most warlike Nation; they have left no Northern People free from their Incursions at least, if not their Conquests; and extended them from *Iceland* to the warmer Climates of *Spain* and *Italy*, and the burning Shores of *Africa*. [*Krantzius in Danic. lib. 1. &c. Meursius Hist. Dan. lib. 2, 3.*

*Isaac Pontanus Rer. Dan.]* And have the honour never to have submitted to the *Roman* Empire, nor to have any just pretences made from thence of Superiority or Dominion over them. Their Historians affirm, that they have had a continued Succession of Princes from a thousand and forty Years before Christ; who have continually governed them. They have always been ruled by their own Laws, without foreign impositions. These Laws and Customs were so agreeable to the Northern People, that *Roger Hoveden*, in his Annals of *Hen. 2d. of England* says, that when *William* the Conqueror was to give Laws to the *English*, he made the greatest use of the *Danish* Laws to that purpose. from the Love he bore to the *Danes*, from whom the *Nor-mans* took their Original. Under the forementioned Laws and Customs the *Danes* lived: which they might possibly explain or improve by the Civil or *Roman* Law (that *Pontanus Lib 6.* says they made use of and which the Governors of their Monasteries

steries understood and studied, having learnt them in the Universities of France and Italy, Georg. Lorich. in *addit. ad Conf. poster. n. 92. Helmold, Lib. 3. Chron. Slavorum. c. 5.* King Waldemar in the Year of Christ one thousand two hundred thirty two, collected the Statutes of his Predecessors, which with the ancient Customs of the Danes and Cimbers, he reduc'd into writing; and adding several others together, with the Consent of the States, he made an entire Body of the Danish Law [*Pontanus Lib 6. Duck de Authoritate juris civilis.*] Yet this was but for one Province, for formerly each Province, Jutland, Sealand, &c. had their own particular Laws differing from one another. And indeed, since his present Majesties Collection and Reformation of the Laws, the Danish and Norsh Law is still distinguished, so that there is just such another Volume comprehending the Norsh Law, as that of the Danish; but there is no difference, except in such things where the nature and situation of  
Norway

*Norway* require another Regulation than *Danmark*. In *Norway* likewise is another high Court of Justice, where the Viceroy is resident, to which all Causes may come by Appeal. But if the Parties be not contented with the Decision of that Court, they have a further Appeal to the highest Court in *Copenhagen*.

*Holstein* is ruled by the Imperial Law, as a Fief of the Empire, and there is at *Copenhagen* two Chanceries; the *Danish* for *Danmark* and *Norway*, the *German* for *Holstein*, and the other *German* Provinces belonging to the King of *Danmark*.

He has said nothing of the Ecclesiastical Courts in *Danmark*, which are in every Diocese, where the Bishop is Resident, and several of the chief of the Clergy are his Assistants, and the Governor of the Province always present on the Kings behalf.

These Ecclesiastical Courts are proper for all the Clergy, but if the Cases are of little importance, they are first judged by the *Præpositus* (who is like our Rural Deans) and  
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some of the eldest Ministers in his District, which may be called an Inferiour Court; but in both these nothing is judged but things of Ecclesiastical Nature.

In *Copenhagen* there is a Consistory, where the *Rector Magnificus* (chosen every year out of the Professors, and like the Vice-chancellors at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*) is President, and most of the Professors his Assistants; in this Court all things relating to the University are debated.

As for his politick comparison of the *Trap to kill Vermin in Dove-houses*, p. 239. and his nice Description of the *Headsman and Kennel-raker*, I shall only tell the Reader that they are false, and so leave them to our Authors further Reflection.

## C H A P.

## CHAP. XVI.

*The State of Religion, of the Clergy,  
and Learning, &c.*

WE must not expect great Accuracy in what he says of the Reformation of *Danmark*, neither as to the Time, nor the King that then reigned. For not *only* *Frederick the First*, p. 249. but his Cousin *Christiern* the Second, favoured *Luthers* Doctrine; and both he and his Queen, who was Sister to *Charles V.* died in that Profession. *Frederick*, who succeeded his Nephew, in the year 1524. by a Publick Edict enjoined, that no body in his Kingdoms or Provinces, under the Forfeiture of Life and Goods, should do the other any hurt, either Papist or *Lutheran*; but every one should so behave himself in his Religion, as he would answer it before God Almighty with a good Conscience: At the  
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same time seriously commanding, that the People should be well informed in the Doctrine of the Gospel, that the *Romish* Abuses might be the sooner extirpated. This he repeated in the Diet of *Odensee*, A. D. 1527. and more was not done by this King till his death, which happen'd, A. D. 1533. saving that he himself adhered to the Protestant Religion, and favoured both that and its Preachers, wherever he could in his whole Dominions. But Popery was tolerated however, nay as yet carried the Sway, by the great Oppositions and Power of the Bishops. This appeared in the Diet which was called upon the Death of *Frederick*, in which Diet one of the chief *Lutheran* Preachers, Mr. *John Tousson*, had been oppressed by the Power of the Bishops, if the Citizens of *Copenhagen*, who adhered firmly to the Protestant Religion, had not rescued him with force of Arms; from whence we see, that though *Frederick* the First brought it in, yet he did not establish so generally *Luthers Doctrine* in his Dominions,

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as we are told by this Author, p. 249.

Afterwards King *Christian III.* finding great opposition from the *Popish* Party, with much trouble, and not without effusion of blood, having besieged *Copenhagen* a whole year, and at last forced it to surrender by Famine, began to *establish* the Reformation with vigor; for the seven *Popish* Bishops were suddenly surprized and imprisoned by the King, and after having been publickly before the *Diet* of the Kingdom, accused and convicted of many enormous crimes, were all deposed, and seven other Superintendants, or Protestant Bishops, afterwards consecrated in their places. The King was crowned by Dr. *John Bugenhagen*, who had been a Fellow-Labourer with *Luther* in the work of the Reformation; and in the year 1539. in the *Diet of Odensee*, the last hand was set to the Reformation, and it was wholly and universally introduced and settled in *Danmark*, as it is at this day.

Now I leave the Reader to judge of the great Accuracy of our Author, when

when he says, that Frederick the First established Luther's Doctrine about 150 years ago, (p. 235.) First, 150 years ago, Frederick the First had been dead for above nine years, and next it was his Son Christian the Third, who established the Protestant Religion, in the year 1539.

There is a Union and Harmony of Religion throughout the whole Kingdom, and this our Author says, p. 251. *Cuts off occasion of Rebellion and Mutiny.* 'Tis very reasonable it should! and a sign that the Clergy do their duty in preaching such due obedience as the Gospel enjoins; and the People show their sense of Religion in being directed by them: not that the Priests depend entirely upon the Crown, as this Author intimates, p. 251. any more than the rest of the King of Denmark's Subjects; nor the People absolutely governed by the Priests, *ibid.* with a blind obedience, any further than Scripture and Reason obliges them.

The Clergy have full Scope given them to be as bigotted as they please, *ib.* I know not what he means by their being

being bigotted, unless it is, that they are zealous in teaching their People the Doctrines of Salvation, and resisting Vice and Scandal in their peculiar Churches; as they ought to be; perhaps this Author would not have them trouble their heads much about Religion, nor be zealous for any one in particular; but content themselves with an *idle Despondency*, and scepticism concerning all.

That *the Clergy have no common Charity for any that differ from them in opinion, except the Church of England*, (p. 251.) is a proposition very boldly advanced, against a body of men, in whom Charity ought always to be conspicuous; and for a Defence against this Charge, they appeal to those numerous *French* Protestants who have fled to them for Relief, to whom at present they allow a Church for their publick Worship, though there has been no example before, since the Reformation, and the Law is directly against it. They confess that they cannot joyn in Communion with them, because they differ

fer as to the real Presence in the Sacrament, and in the point of absolute Predestination, which they take to be essential; for 'tis the Doctrine of Reprobation, which has been the greatest stumbling block between them and the *Calvinists*; but the *Lutherans*, seeing the great Moderation of the Church of *England*, both in that particular, and in the other of the Real Presence, they have always had a great veneration for it, and could be very desirous, that their Doctrines, especially that concerning the Sacrament, were but rightly understood, so as to come to a Union with it; for 'tis a general mistake in *England*, to call the notion of the *Lutheran* Protestants concerning the Sacrament, *Consubstantiation*, p. 252. for no such word is used amongst them; their notion amounts to this, that they believe stedfastly a real and true Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament, in a manner ineffable, which our Saviour himself is best able both to know and do; whereas

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*Consubstantiation* would imply something more natural and material.

*Did Princes think it worth their while to promote this Union, our Author is confident, p. 252. that the business of Consubstantiation would make no difference.* It would be of wonderful consequence, if Princes should really promote this Union between Churches so considerable; and no better work could be performed in this turbulent and divided State of the Church of Christ: For who knows but this Union might draw another of more consequence after it, between all the rest who call themselves *Protestants*, and those more strictly so, *viz.* of the Confession of *Ausburg*, who first gave us that name, which we so much glory in; and what a fatal blow this would be to *Popery*, any rational man will easily imagine.

For the Church of *Denmark* is far from deserving the Character this Author gives it, p. 252. *That the Calvinist is hated by them as much as the Papist, and the reason they give is, because he is against absolute Monarchy, and has a resisting Principle.* They will  
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confess they do not like his *resisting Principle*, and this makes a greater distance between them. However, they think it not agreeable to common Charity, to *hate* either *Calvinist* or *Papist*: As to their Errors, they think the *Papists* to have several that are fundamental, and more in number than the *Calvinist* whom they have a respect for, as having jointly protested against the Antichrist of *Rome*. The Church of *Danmark* think themselves likewise wrong'd, when he says, p. 253. *That they keep the Mob in awe by Confession, which they retain of the Romish Church, as well as Crucifixes and other Ceremonies.* For their Confession is far from the *Auricular Confession*, and Enumeration of all sins made by the *Papists*: For they retain only that Confession us'd in the Primitive Church, and which other Protestants wish for: For by that, the Minister can excite and exhort the Communicants to a right Penitence; and there, as our Exhortation to the Communion tells us of the Church of *England*, The Penitent

may open his grief to a discreet and sober Minister of God's word, that he may receive the benefit of Absolution together with Ghostly Councel and advice, to the quieting of his Conscience, and avoiding of all scruple and doubtfulness. In like manner the Danes have Crucifixes, and other Historical Pictures out of the Bible in their Churches, but they are far from making any idolatrous or superstitious use of them. They use them as Ornaments and Remembrances only; nor do they think, because a Papist adores a Crucifix, that a Lutheran must consequently be so afraid of one as not to endure to look upon it. So likewise is it to be understood of the other Ceremonies, which they have kept, not from the Romish Church, but innocent Ceremonies which the Romish Church have abused, they have made a right use of, and are here in the same case with the Church of England<sup>1</sup>.

He says, that the Splendor and Revenues of the Church of England, are the principal Virtues they admire in us,

p. 252. The Church of *England* has lost so much of its Revenues, as that it is not at present to be envied for them. Besides, I never found *Splendor* or *Revenues* recounted as *Virtues* in *Aristotle's Ethics*. But I have found *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, &c. among the *Virtues*, and for these the *Danish Church* may admire it; but more especially for its purity in Doctrine, and its well ordered Government and Discipline.

It is true that the Church of *England* has better Revenues than that of *Danmark*, for at the Reformation, the King and States laid almost all the Ecclesiastical Revenues to the Crown, which at that very time neither complain'd of to King *Christian the Third*. However, the Ecclesiasticks in *Danmark* are in no low condition, for they live very well, and honourably as any Gentleman can desire. Every Minister lives in his Parish, and has one, two, three or more neighbouring Churches under his Care, which if he cannot take care of alone, he does it by one, or more Assistants,

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call'd Chaplains, which resemble our *English Deacons*. He tells us, p. 251. *That the clergy are entirely dependant upon the Crown, as if their Salary was wholly given them by the King.* But afterwards it seems, p. 252 and 253. *The best substance of the Priests, is the voluntary Benevolence of the Mob.* So that their flattery of the Court, p. 252. ought, if this were true, to be turned into a Flattery of the Mob, whose Vices notwithstanding, as well as those of Persons of the highest Quality, they reprehend with great freedom; Ibid. And yet their Churches are much frequented, p. 91. As to the substance of the Ministers in *Danmark*, it is partly certain, as Tithes, &c. as in *England*, partly uncertain, as Offerings at the three great Festivals in the Year; Marriages, Burials, &c. and they are very liberally provided for, without cultivating the Mobs good Opinion, p. 253.

As the Inferior Clergy are thus provided for, so are the Superior, such as the Bishops, Professors of Divinity, &c. to a greater degree.  
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Concerning these he tells us, p 153. That there are Six Superintendants in Denmark, who take it very kindly to be call'd Bishops, and my Lord, viz. One in Sealand, One in Funen, Four in Jutland, and Four in Norway. These have no Temporalities, keep no Ecclesiastical Courts, have no Cathedrals with Prebends, &c. but are only *Primi inter pares*; having the rank above the inferior Clergy of the Province. 1. When he enumerated the Bishops, he might have mentioned those two more who were in *Island*. 2. That the *Danish* Bishops should take it kindly to be called *My Lord*, is a very curious remark, they have not so often occasion to converse with *Englishmen*, and the *Danish* Tongue has no word that properly answers to the *English* words, *My Lord*. Then they have no reason to refuse being called *Bishops*, since the King calls them so in the *Danish* Law, and they have all Episcopal Jurisdiction. It is true that in *Danmark* at the Reformation, none of the *Papish* Bishops (as many in *Sweden* did) would

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would embrace it; but all, because of their errors, were deposed, and then the new Superintendents, according to *Luthers* institution in *Germany*, were ordained by Dr. *Bugenhagen*, from *Wittenberg*. And they did, as their Successors at present do, use and exercise in ecclesiastical things the same Power and Jurisdiction, that any Bishop does in *England* or *Sweden*. 3. If by *Temporalities* he means *Baronies*, the *Danish* Bishops have none of them. But that they have *Ecclesiastical Courts* is certain, and an account has before been given of them. 4. Though *Canons*, *Prebends* and *Subdeans*, are not as in *England*, yet in each Cathedral Church (for such there is in every *Diocese*) the Bishop has four, five, or more of the chief Clergy for his Assistants in the Chapter, and they are called *Canonici*, or *Capitulares*. 5. In Honour the Bishops may be only *Præmi inter pares*, but in Jurisdiction there is a very great Subordination, so far as to suspend and depose, which sets them far beyond an Equality. 6. That most of these understand *English*, and draw the very best of their  
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Divinity out of English Books; and those who have studied in Oxford are more valued than others, p. 254. are expressions that favour a little of vanity. They do indeed esteem our Divines, and especially their Sermons; but the way to be respected more by them, is not to value our selves too much.

As to their Learning he says, at present it is there at a very low ebb. But to show the contrary, I shall name some of those great men in all Sciences, which have been eminent for their Learning, and name some of those who preserve the succession. In Divinity, who in the learned world does not know *Hemmingius*, *Resenius* both Father and Son, *Brochmand*, *Winstrup*, *Swaningius*, *Wandalinus* the Elder, *Bagerus*, *Noldius*, *Bircherodius*, &c. In Physick, who are more famous than *Thomas Bartholinus*, *Job. Rhodius* so renowned in Italy, *Nic. Stenonius* the great Anatomist, *Simon Paulli* no less an Herbalist, *Olaus* and *Wilhelmus Wormius*, and *Borrichius*, who was excellent for his Chymistry. In the Law, there have been eminent men, as *Petrus Resenius*, *Cosmus Bornemann*, & *Claudius Plummus*,

*nius, &c.* As to the Mathematicks, *Tycho Brahe* was followed very successfully by his Scholar *Longomontanus* and *Geo. Hilarius, &c.* In Philosophy and Philology, few have excell'd the great *Borrichius*, and besides him *Bartholus Bartholinus*, *Arnoldus Rhumannus* and others; nor does *Danmark* want Historians, as *Warmius*, *Petrus Resenius*, *Vitus Beringius*, *Claudius*, *Lyfscander*, and the lately deceased young Gentleman *Thomas Bartholinus*. As for Poetry, it began in the *Danish* Language with the Proverbial Rhimes of *Lollius*, and the Satyr of *Scannus*, and the Eclogues of *Virgil*, turn'd into the *Danish* Language by *Petrus Parous Ripensis*, and by the Translation of the Psalms of *Du Bartas* by *Christianus Arreboe*; but its perfection encreased with the Rules given by *Corvinus* in his *Heptachordum*, and his *Rythmologia Danica*; by *Severinus Pauli Gothlandus* in his *Profodia Vernacula*, and several other Authors. *Severinus Torchillius* with the beauty and sweetness of his stile, advanced this improvement; whereas *Bording* did the same by his strength and majesty,  
and



and *Johannes Wilhelms* asmuch with his *Hexameron*, in which there appeared a decent and becoming gravity: These were followed by *Kingo*, *Sebested*, *Matthias Wormius*, *Andreas Claudianus*, *Lundius*, *Gernerus* and others, whose works may promise them Fame and Immortality. The Ladies come in likewise for their share in this glory, *Tycho Brahe's* Sister, and especially *Dorothea Engelbrechtia*, may contend with the famous Poetresles of the Ancients. The Lady *Brigitta Tot* has translated *Seneca* the Philosopher into the *Danish* Tongue, with all the Elegancy any Language is capable of; to show, that the ruggidest Philosophy of the Stoicks must submit, when the Fair Sex is pleased to conquer. It would be too tedious to enumerate all the *Danish* Poets, who have writ from *Hiarne* and *Saxo Grammaticus*, down to this time. *Borrichius* has done it, and given their Characters in a very pretty dissertation; and *Fredericus Rostgaard*, an ingenious young Gentleman, has made a Collection of six of them, printed in 2 *Duodecimo* Volumes in *Leyden*, in 1693.

*Albertus,*

*Albertius Flopnerus*, and *Aagardus*, have their beauties, but *Vitus Beringius* has a peculiar easiness, and his Masque of the Rape of the *Sabins*, writ in several sorts of *Latin Verse*, has much variety, and must have given great diversion in the representation of it. *Harderus* at writing Epigrams has a great Quickness of Wit; and the *English*, among whom he liv'd some years, are particularly oblig'd to him for his ingenious Verses, made in commendation of their Language. As for *Borrichius* it is enough to say, that his Poëtry equals his other performances.

There are still living and flourishing in *Danmark* *Wandalinus* the Son, *Mafius*, *Caspar Bartholinus*, *Oligerus* and *Janus Jacobæus*, *Olaus Romerus*, *Paul Vindingius*, *John Brunsmannus*, and many others, who deserve no less praise than the deceased if the Modesty would permit it to be given them.

Their Learning is preserved and cultivated among them, by their Publick Examinations, Disputations and Lectures in all Arts and Sciences:

ences: And their want of Printed Translations, shows their very great improvement, for the *Danes* generally understanding *Latin, English, French, Italian,* and *German Languages*, have no occasion for them, and yet in the publick Library there are abundance of Translations of all sorts, of both Antient and Modern Authors. Printing is indeed much dearer than in *Holland* and *Germany*, which is the reason why the *Atlas Danicus* of *Petrus Resenius* lies fairly written in the Library; the Nobility and Gentry have likewise their Libraries in very good order, and there is nothing that I can find wanting, but *Satyrical Pamphlets,* and *Seditious Libels*.

The Author says, *there is no invention here, or tolerable imitation of what is brought in to them by Strangers*, p. 255. But I cannot believe it, when I hear that *Thom. Bartholinus* has found the *Vasa Lymphatica*, as his Son *Caspar* still living, has done one *Ductus Sa'ivalis*, and *Borrichius*, found several new ways in Chymistry: That the round Steeple of *Longomontanus*, is a great piece

piece of Ingenuity and Architecture, as likewise the *Bremer Holm*, and the great work on *Christians-haven*. We have several Ornaments of the City of *London*, carv'd by a *Danish* Master. And whosoever will not believe their skill in Musick, may be convinc'd of the contrary by the Harp of *Signior Arnoldo*.

But what need I speak far ther of the *Danes*, the very *Islanders*, whose Country was the *Thule* of the Ancients, are not without their Learning. Their *Law-Book* in their own Language, has several things conformable to the great wisdom of the Imperial Laws, as *Angrimus* tells us, *Könungz Sagnarne* contains their History. *Edda* and *Scalda* gives an account of their antient Philosophy and Poetry, shows the Art and Fable of the one, and the Misery of the other. They have likewise Chronology from 740 to 1295. Nor are they wanting in the more refin'd Arts of Poetry and Comedy, as may appear by the *Drama Eroticam*, and the Verses made in the *Islandish* Tongue, about the beginning of this Century, upon *Christi-*  
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an *Friis* the Chancellor of *Danmark*. *Rumolphus Jonas* having studied the *Islandish* Language, found it so full, proper, and expressive of the *Latin*, especially the Thoughts and Beauties of *Virgil* and *Horace*, that he thought himself bound in justice to compose a Grammar for the more easy attaining of it, which he printed, and has been since reprinted at *Oxford*, with *Dr Hicks's Saxon Grammar*. But to go yet farther, even *Greenland* has its Annals; and the parts which are farthest North are not without some pretensions to the *Belles Lettres*.

When he comes to the University of *Copenhagen*, he compares it, p. 253. with these of *England*, which may exceed it; however in respect of other foreign Universities it yields to few, either for its Buildings, Revenues or Students. The Auditories, Colleges and other Edifices belonging to this University, are as good and substantial as any Houses, except the Palaces in *Copenhagen*; and the Professors have fine and convenient Houses allotted for their Residence.

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The Revenues likewise are considerable both for the maintaining of Scholars that study at home, or travel abroad. There are several Colleges as that call'd *Collegium Reginum* built by King *Christian IV.* where a hundred Students have their Lodgings, to which belongs another house call'd *Communitas Regia*, where as many have their diet, and during their meals have frequent exercises.

There is also *Collegium Walkendorphi-annum* founded by a *Danish* Nobleman, and *Collegium Medicæum* founded by *Dr. Borrichius*, splendidly endowed for sixteen Fellows in each of them. There are several Exhibitions likewise for Scholars, some to reside and some to travel, which they call *Stipendia*, as *Stipendium Frisianum*, *Scheelianum*, *Winstrupianum*, *Hopnerianum*, &c.

With these Assurances the University flourishes, and it receives encouragement from his Majesty, who was particularly pleased to be present at an Act performed upon his Birth day, in the year, (91) when the *Rector*, *Dr. Oliverus Jacobæus*, made him a Speech to  
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thank him ; for some favours conferr'd upon the Univerſity. For ſince *Pliny* and *Pacatus* his time Panegyricks have been thought due to good Princes, and if a King will do great things, he muſt pardon his Subjects when gratitude makes them eloquent in the relation of them.

There was formerly another Univerſity at *Sora* ; but, p. 256. *The King had occaſion for its Revenues, and in its ſtead there is only a ſmall Grammar School erected.* It was ruined by the *Swedes* in the late Wars, and pillaged of its Libraries, and all things elſe that belonged to it ; ſo that the King of *Danmark* has thought fit to let it be a School only, and in its room has erected an Academy in *Copenhagen*, where young Gentlemen and Perſons of Quality learn Riding and ſeveral Exercises, as well as other Sciences. This has its Profeſſors, and was ſolemnly inaugurated upon the Kings Birth day, in 1692.

The Proviſions for the poor are regular and conſiderable. Hospitals there are in every City very good and ſufficient ; nor ſhall he ſhow many  
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examples of such as have been diverted to other *Uses*, p. 257. and especially *not publick ones*.

The Author concludes this Chapter with a very great Encomium of the *Danish People*, p. 257 *where every one keeps the ordinary beaten road of sense, and you see no Madmen, natural Fools, fanciful Folks or Enthusiasts*; for these are the People that generally create uneasiness and disturbances; and I will assure the Author, that ever since I first read his Book, when I have been troubled with a *fanciful Fool*, that I could not in good manners get rid of, I have often wish'd myself in *Danmark*.

### The Conclusion.

THE Authors Conclusion is a Panegyrick upon Popery, *France* and *Tartary*.

Popery has this to say for it self, *That it is not the only Religion that introduces Slavery; for he is perswaded that other Religions, and particularly the Lutheran, succeed as effectually in this design*, p. 258. Besides Popery has a farther Plea,



Plea, That King James's attempt to bring it into England was the principal thing, which rescued our Liberties from being swallowed up, p. 259. But the third thing excellent in it is, because the dependance which the Romish Clergy have on the Church of Rome causes often a clashing of Interests, and derogates from the entire Obedience the Subject owes to the Prince, p. 260. So that whereas he says, p. 136. Popery has been the Darling of many Monarchs, upon the account of introducing Slavery: It is this Authors Darling because it raises Wars and Tumults.

France is put next into the Scale with Denmark, and made to outweigh it, because that Kings Subjects are better treated, and there is a Name of a Parliament at Paris, and a formal demand of a Benevolence, which they have not the power to deny, p. 261. But the true reason is, because the King of France, having quarrelled with the Court of Rome, his Clergy (if he were reduced to a lower Ebb) might produce divisions and disturbances, ib. So in this Authors opinion, France is happier than Denmark, because there is greater probability that it may lie

under the misfortunes of a Civil War.

Then comes *Turky*, which has suffer'd by some Writers, but he says, will scarce seem to deserve it, if compared with *Danmark*; for the *Turks* have conq'ered the *Christians*, and have a sort of barbarous right to use them ill: Yet they never persecute them upon Account of Conscience: They suffer them for the most part to inhabit their own Lands; it is true the propriety of all Lands is in the Grand Seignior, but whether it be not better to be only a Farmer at an easie Rent, than to have the name of a Proprietor without a comfortable subsistence, he leaves the Reader to judge, p. 262. The *Alcoran* or *Turkish* Law declares the barbarous right which our Author mentions in these words: *When you meet with Infidels cut off their heads, kill them, take them Prisoners, bind them, till either you think fit to give them Liberty, or they pay their Ransom.* Sir *Paul Rycant* is an Author of credit, who describes to us that sort of toleration which the *Turks* give the *Christian* Religion: They know they cannot

cannot force Mens Wills and Consciences, nor captivate their Minds as well as Bodies : But what means may be used to render them contemptible, to make 'em poor, their Lives uncomfortable, and the Interest of their Religion weak and despicable, are practised with divers Arts and Tyranny ; their toleration of Christianity is rather to afflict and persecute it, than any grant of favour and dispensation. The Grand Seignior may take their Estates from them if he pleases whilst they live ; and all People know, there is no such thing, as Inheritance of Land in Turkey, at their Death. Let therefore the Reader judge, what Christian would not rather live in Turkey, than enjoy the free use of the Protestant Religion, and have his property secur'd inviolably to himself and Heirs, as he may do in Denmark.

Children are indeed in Turkey forced away from their poor Christian Parents, but says the Author, it is for their worldly profit, and so bating the point of Religion, it is a far less mischief, to deprive Parents of their Children,

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than to leave a charge upon their hands, after having taken away the possibility of nourishing and educating them, p. 263. I profess upon reading this Paragraph, I enquired how many Children were starved every week in *Copenhagen*; and whither there were not greater quantities that died for want throughout all *Sealand*; I ask'd whither there were not abundance of famish'd Infants, that their Parents would be glad to part with for Skeletons, upon reasonable terms: But being resolv'd, that there was Pap and Milk-porridge, and the like, in those places; and that the Children when they cried, had as much Bread and Butter as is usual in other Countries, I resolv'd with my self, that my Children should rather go to *Danmark*, with all its inconveniencies, than be circumcised or made Eunuchs, upon the hopes of coming one day to be Caimacan, or Grand Visier. I wonder most, how our Author ever came to like *Turky*, since I do not find, that he has any hopes or assurances from the *Mufti*, that any Rebellion

bellion shall be raised there speedily.

Come we now to the grand Query, *Whither matters are like to last at the same rate they are now at, in Denmark?* p. 264. Our Author would willingly have it resolv'd in the *Negative*; and gives important reasons why it should be so: And more important why it should not be so. Let us see his self-encounter at *pro* and *con*, and the mighty tumults and bustles raised in our Authors *fallacious Judgment*, p. 264.

First, *That natural Love of Liberty, eminent in the antient Goths and Vandals, persuades him to think of a change, &c.* But alas the Love of Liberty [which was that of Knight Errantry, and Rambling to seek their Fortunes in foreign Countries] being now quite extinct in the North, they find sufficient conveniencies at home, where Obedience to their Prince secures their Ease, and is prefer'd by them, before *those brisk Traverses* (as he calls them) which *commotions* would occasion, p. 267. So Love of Liberty might

do something, but that Duty prevails. Well, but again, *may not the freshness and newness of this alteration of their condition, produce an alteration in the Government?* p. 265. Why, truly no, because he finds it to have little or no influence upon the people, who are wonderfully well pleas'd both with one and t'other. So that if the Father should propose any methods of change to his Son, *he would not be heard by him with patience,* p. 268. But however to try again: *What should hinder the Swedes, who have their Eye upon Denmark from introducing liberty?* p. 266. Why truly they use their own Subjects so ill, and there is such a fixt hatred betwixt these two Nations, that the Danes are resolv'd to keep them out as long as they are ab'e, p. 268. The last hope then is in the numerousness of the Royal Family, for there being four Princes it will be rare if Concord be maintained among them all, p. 266. And thence something in favour of Liberty might arise. 'Tis a thousand pities that matters should not be brought to this pass: But such is the Wickedness

Wickedness of this cursed Soil, *that those Jealousies, which use to reign in the Families of Princes, are not so common nor fatal in these parts, as elsewhere*, p. 270. Besides there is a terrible thing, *call'd Unity of Religion*, p. 268. which spoils all manner of hopes, and cuts away the very root of *Sedition*. So then the sum of the grand controversy amounts to this, That the Government of *Danmark* might be shaken, were it not supported by a firm security from foreign attempts, by a mutual concord in the Royal Family; by the Ease, Content, Loyalty and Religion of the Subject; in a word, by all the Blessings and Cements which make Governments *happy*, and consequently will render this of *Danmark* *fixt and durable*. Since nothing hitherto will do the work, what if this Author could get his *Account* translated into the *Danish* Tongue, might not that, when published, have so blessed an effect, as to occasion a change, not only in *their Condition*, but also in *their Masters*? Why truly whatever his aim may have been nearer

nearer home, and though it has been printed in *English*, yet he has not perswaded his Countrymen to endeavour an alteration in either of theirs. So that if the present State of both Kingdoms be *fixt* and *durable*, then his Book (poor Gentleman!) has lost its design, and he his labour,

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